"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are showers, east to southeast winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Wheat, 76¼c; corn, 28¾c; cotton, 7⅞c.

FOREIGN.—The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire gave a fancy dress ball at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, last night. The costumes were mostly of the period of Elizabeth. The Prince and Princess of Wales and representatives from nearly every royal family in Europe were present. The Colonial Institute entertained the Colonial Premiers at a banquet at the Hotel Cecil last night. The Queen reviewed 1,000 Colonial troops at Windsor.—Page 7.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday continued work on the Tariff bill. The reciprocity amendment proposed by the Finance Committee was approved, and so was the section relating to retaliatory duties. When the Senate adjourned the Republican leaders were hopeful that the final vote on the bill would be taken to-day. The provision relating to taxing stocks and bond transactions was not ready for consideration yesterday. Senator Thurston of Nebraska introduced a bill designed for

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A report from London says that Richard Croker has determined to return home to conduct the Fall campaign for Tammany Hall, believing the organization sure to win.

The 'Varsity race between crews from Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania at Poughkeepsie yesterday was won by Cornell. Columbia was second, beaten by eleven lengths, while the Pennsylvania boat was swamped near the two-mile mark.

Jeremiah O'Sullivan, sentenced to eighteen months in the Salem (Mass.) jail for libeling a member of the Lawrence Common Council, was released by a pardon from Gov. Wolcott yesterday. It was said by the medical examiner of the jail that an immediate release was essential for the protection of O'Sullivan's life.

A thief who called himself A. G. Blair was arrested two weeks ago in Boston. He was a young man of good appearance. He now asserts that his real name is Lawrence P. Graham, that his father is Commander Graham, United States Navy, and that two of his uncles are in the army. He also asserts himself to be an ex-convict.

Page 2.

Charles Ferdinand Hervé shot and severely wounded Mrs. Rose Drolet yesterday and then killed himself. They had quarreled, and she refused to return to his protection.

Mrs. Augusta Nack, accused of the murder of the dismembered and headless man at the Morgue, was arraigned and remanded at Jefferson Market Court yesterday for examination. At the request of her counsel she was sent to prison instead of to Police Headquarters. Magistrate Flammer condemned the methods used by the detectives to extort a confession from her.

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The National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America has ordered a general strike for July 4. The officers say $75,000 men are involved in the movement.

The Twelfth Regiment will be relieved at the Peekskill State Camp of Instruction this afternoon by the Seventy-first, and will leave camp in splendid physical condition. Inspection officers, both of the guard and the regular army, commend the command for discipline and good work in camp.

The question whether the President will send a special message to Congress recommending the creation of a currency commission will be definitely decided next week. Opposition to the commission plan in the Senate may result in the preparation of an Administration measure for currency reform to be presented to the next session of Congress.

Page 4.

George E. Stuart, Property Clerk of the Charities Department, has disappeared. The Commissioners of Accounts are examining his books.

Harrison B. Moore's new steam yacht, the Marietta, in her trial trip yesterday, had a brush with the Mary Powell, and drew away from that fast steamer.

Commander Ballington Booth of the American Volunteers yesterday announced that he was perfecting plans to have a department in his army to seek out drunkards and try to reform them.

An examination following Thursday's explosion on the monitor Puritan, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has revealed the fact that some of the boiler metal is rotten. The monitor had been ordered to sea for target practice. The boilers are over twenty-five years old.

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Cardinal Gibbons who came from Baltimore to take part in the silver jubilee services of Father Duffy, in Brooklyn, is the guest of Alderman McGarry at Lawrence, L. I.

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Residents of Sing Sing are renewing the agitation for a village name that will be distinctive from the prison.

James Smith, West Hoboken's official dog catcher, while in pursuit of his calling yesterday, was thrashed four times during the day. The last fight used him up.

Grocer Treter of West New York, N. J., forgot to remove his revolver from under the pillow yesterday morning. Subsequently his five-year-old son found it, and while flourishing it shot his seven-year-old sister through the body.

The recent Republican enrollment is still a topic of interest to the local politicians, the anti-machine men continuing their unfavorable criticisms. Brookfield Republicans are preparing to have an enrollment of their own.

Passengers on the steamship Alianca, arrived last night from Colon, bring stories of ravages by yellow fever on the City of Para on a recent voyage from Panama to San Francisco. They also say the fever is prevailing on the Isthmus.

Fears of an uprising in India are entertained in London. The Mussulman rioters in Calcutta are to celebrate their successes in every part of the peninsula. No one in authority was present during an attack on the native police who dared to order the troops to fire on the mob.

After an oppressively hot forenoon a heavy thunder shower with hail passed over the city yesterday, and lightning struck in several places. The big flagpole at Grant's Tomb was hit and splintered. The Long Island City Court House was struck, and the Sheriff and a woman prisoner in the jail shocked.

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Plans were filed yesterday for a new sixteen-story hotel to be erected on Broadway by W. R. H. Martin.

The pupils of the Baron de Hirsch English Day Classes held Independence Day observances in the auditorium of the Educational Institute yesterday.

In the State Teachers' Convention yesterday the subject of physical culture was discussed at the general session. Special section conferences were held for teachers of various grades.

Everett P. Wheeler expressed his satisfaction with the news from Albany that the State Civil Service Commission has approved the new rules adopted by the local boards of this city, Buffalo, and Brooklyn. He explained the new points in these rules.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has sustained the decision of Justice Beach, refusing to enjoin the Commissioner of Public Works from giving permission to the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company or its lessee to change the motive power of the road.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the Surrogate, fixing the value of the Jay Gould estate and the amount of the transfer tax. The Court has also decided that the legacy of $5,000,000 to George J. was in payment of a legal debt.

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CROKER TO HELP TAMMANY

A Report that He Will Return from England to Manage the Fall Compaign.

FRIENDS AND FOES TALKATIVE

Some Politicians Think the Former Leader Will Act Only in an Advisory Capacity in Accordance with a Declaration Before He Left.

LONDON, July 2.—The Associated Press is informed on reliable authority that Richard Croker assures his friends here that he has virtually made up his mind to return to New York in time to manage the Tammany campaign for next Autumn's election. He is in constant cable communication with the Tammany leaders, and taking an active part in arranging the preliminaries.

"Tammany is sure to win," he said today to a well-known New York politician. "The Tariff bill will go into force too late to help business this year, while the reformers and the Republicans will not be able to establish a harmonious alliance, if, indeed, they establish any at all. I would not return now unless I expected Tammany to win."

JOHN REILLY'S COMMENT.

Doesn't Think the Last Sentence Sounds Like Mr. Croker.

John Reilly, at the Union Square Hotel, last night, after carefully perusing the dispatch, said:

"Well, the dispatch is all right, but the last sentence is not what I should expect Mr. Croker to say to anybody, even if he really thought so. He certainly would not tell an outsider that he would not come back to New York unless he were sure that Tammany would win. He is too shrewd for any such talk.

"This is the first information I personally have of his intentions to come back, although I must say I expected he would come back about election time, as any good citizen really should.

"I believe honestly that Tammany will win, anyhow, whether he comes back or not. Of course he will be a little help, and I am glad he is coming. He has been corresponding with the Tammany leaders all the time, and knows exactly how the land lies.

"If anybody tells you that Richard Croker is out of politics, you tell them they know nothing about it. He is as much in it as ever, and you will see a warm time this Fall. Why, these reformers and Goo-Goos and Citizens' Unions, and things are all novices. They know nothing about actual politics. We will show them something this Fall that will surprise them," and Mr. Reilly brought his hand down on the table with a mighty crash. "Tammany will win, sure!" were his parting words.

DOUBTS AT TAMMANY HALL.

Mr. Croker's Determination Not to Re-enter Politics Recalled.

John C. Sheehan said yesterday that he had not heard from Mr. Croker in some time, and that he was not informed as to when he proposed to return to this city. Mr. Sheehan went to his cottage at Hollywood before the arrival of the London dispatch.

The Tammany men generally have expected that Mr. Croker would reach here about Sept. 1. One of his close friends said yesterday that he was due here on Aug. 27. In a letter received here a week ago from Mr. Croker he spoke about returning early in September.

The suggestion that he proposes to assume the management of the Greater New York campaign is not credited by some of his friends. They declare that he will not appear actively in the campaign, but that he will act only in an advisory capacity, and will not seek to interfere in organization affairs. Before Mr. Croker left for Europe he declared repeatedly that he would never re-enter active politics, but that he would do all he could as an individual to aid Tammany. He predicted before he left New York that this county would give a very large plurality for the Democratic ticket this Fall. He said at that time that he would be back in time to register.

HOME RULE DEMOCRACY.

Senator Guy Says His Organization Will Not Change Its Plans a Bit.

Senator Charles L. Guy, in speaking of Mr. Croker's possible return, said last evening to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The Home Rule Democracy, with which Mr. Purroy and myself are engaged, has taken a determined stand of opposition against Tammany Hall. Mr. Croker's return to New York will not in the slightest way influence our organization or change its purpose.

"We are entirely sincere in the stand we have taken in demanding, first, that the Mayor of Greater New York shall be a man of the highest character and ability, and secondly, that he shall be entirely free from any political control."

RECORDER GOFF FAVORS LOW.

He Says So at Amsterdam and Thinks He Will Be the Choice.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 2.—A party of wheelmen, including Recorder John W. Goff of New York, arrived in this city this afternoon en route for Richfield Springs. When Recorder Goff was asked what of the chances of Seth Low for the Mayoralty of New York, he replied:

"Indications point to his selection, and I most certainly favor him."

GOLD DEMOCRATS IN IOWA.

The Des Moines Convention—Full State Ticket Likely.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 2.—The State Convention of the National Democrats will be held here Wednesday and promises to be a lively session. Judge Nathan French of Davenport will be temporary Chairman.

After it was certain that the regular Democrats would fuse with the Populists and silver representatives, the call for a State Convention of the gold Democrats was sent out. There is some question among the leaders of the party whether it is best to put a State ticket in the field this Fall or not. Some of the leaders desire to support the regular Democrats and defeat the Republicans on State issues if possible, while others object to even this concession. The indications are that a full State ticket will be selected.

MAYOR HARRISON'S "SPOTTERS."

Private Detectives to Search for Corruption in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Mayor Harrison will engage three private detectives to act as the Mayor's official "spotters." They will have no connection with the Police Department or private detective agencies, and will collect evidence of gambling, "blind pigs" in probation districts, and the actions of alleged boodle Aldermen. The plans of the Aldermen having in charge alleged boodle ordinances will receive special attention by the Mayor's "spotters."

If sufficient evidence of corruption among the Aldermen can be secured the cases will be laid before the Grand Jury.

CHICAGO DIVIDENDS PASSED.

Stockholders in at Least Seven Banks Go Without Returns This Month.

CHICAGO, July 2.—At least seven of the Chicago banks passed their dividends Thursday. Some of the banking institutions whose Directors decided there should be no dividends for the last half year have been in the habit of paying 6 per cent. annually to the stockholders, and others from 4 to 8 per cent. annually.

The larger banks of Chicago met their semi-annual dividend charges as usual, with the exception of one or two. The passing of dividends was mainly by banks of lesser magnitude, and in most cases it was stated by the officials that the non-declaration of dividends on July 1 was with the full consent and approval of the leading stockholders.

The principal banks that passed their dividends Thursday are as follows: Northwestern National Bank, Globe National Bank, American Exchange National Bank, National Bank of the Republic, Bank of Commerce, Hide and Leather National Bank, and the American Trust and Savings Bank.

The National Bank of America, which had been paying a 6 per cent. dividend, reduced its dividend to a 4 per cent. basis.

MALEDICTIONS ON GRIPMAN.

A Third Avenue Incident in Which Seeming Tragedy Became Real Comedy.

An aged Italian woman staggered through One Hundred and Sixteenth Street toward "Little Italy" yesterday afternoon. On her head was balanced a huge basket filled with bundles. Her thin, bony hands, which she held to her hips, were knotted in joints, her skin appearing like crumpled brown paper. At Third Avenue the old woman, looking neither to right nor left, started to cross the street as a cable car from down town bowled along, the gripman ringing his bell like mad. The woman paid no attention. She was evidently deaf.

The gripman applied his brake hard, as he shouted; the passengers in the car covered their faces with their hands; on the street, a dozen persons saw the woman's danger and shrieked. The car struck the woman fairly in the back, sent the basket and its contents over the street, knocked the woman herself ten feet along the tracks, and then rolled up to her.

When the car stopped the woman was motionless beneath the front platform. No one who saw the accident and had seen how old she was doubted that the woman was dead. Ten men rushed forward and helped the gripman to pick her up. She was so thin that she appeared nothing but a bundle of dirty clothes across the track. But as they who stood about hesitated for a moment before they touched her, the woman arose slowly to her feet. Passion distorted her face, which was now all animation. She shook her fist in the face of the gripman, and in a coarse voice uttered maledictions upon him. Then she picked up her basket and its contents, slung it again in position on her head, and moved away. Nobody spoke to her. Nobody said a word. The cable car went on.

JEREMIAH O'SULLIVAN FREE.

Pardoned on Account of Ill-Health by Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts —Lawrence Libel Case.

BOSTON, July 2.—The condition of Jeremiah O'Sullivan, who received an eighteen months' sentence in Salem jail for libeling a member of the Lawrence Common Council, was called to the attention of Gov. Wolcott by Medical Examiner White, to whom the physician of the jail reported that O'Sullivan's immediate release was imperative for the protection of his life.

Gov. Wolcott at once summoned a special meeting of the Executive Council and the lawyers in the libel case.

The pardon was granted shortly after 8 o'clock, and John B. Moran of the prisoner's counsel took the next train for Salem, bearing with him the papers necessary for O'Sullivan's release.

A. P. A. MAN TO WED A CATHOLIC

Coming Marriage of Joseph D. Batch of Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 2.—Joseph D. Batch, State Secretary of the American Protective Association, and a charter member of the famous Inner Circle, known as the "Order of the Zodiac," is to be married to Miss Tessa Cracknell, a devout Catholic, by Father Barry of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

Batch says he will withdraw at once from all anti-Catholic bodies. He expects to be criticised, but says he loves Miss Cracknell, and the fact that she is a Catholic has no influence with him.

BAY STATE GAS RECEIVER.

George A. Smith of Boston Asks to be Allowed to Intervene.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 2.—In the Federal Courts this afternoon ex-Senator Higgins, counsel for George A. Smith of Boston, filed a petition asking that he be allowed to intervene in the suit of Godfrey Morse and others for the appointment of a receiver for the Bay State Gas Company.

Smith claims to hold $16,000 income bonds of the company, and his reasons for the suit are the same as those presented by Morse and the others when their suit was entered.

STRIKE IN ALABAMA.

4,000 Miners in Birmingham District Resist Wage Reduction.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 2.—Four thousand miners in the employ of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company quit work this morning. Whether a regular strike is to follow or not cannot be foreseen. Half the mines in the Birmingham district are not involved in the trouble, and are at work.

The Blue Creek and Blocton miners of the Tennessee Company demand the scale expiring yesterday, which was 40 cents. The Sloss miners have refused to accept a proposition of 35 cents. They first demanded 40 cents, and then signified their willingness to accept the Pratt scale, which is 37½ cents. The company refusing, they asked for arbitration, but the company responded that 35 cents was all it could pay and refused to arbitrate, and the strike followed.

While there is some ugly talk, it is thought probable that all the mines will eventually go to work on the Pratt scale of 37½ cents, a reduction from last year of 2½ cents.

Satisfactory Test of the Dupont.

NEWPORT, July 2.—The torpedo boat Dupont, the latest vessel from the Herreshoff's sheds, made its preliminary run today, and the verdict of the builders and the Government Inspector, Commander George A. Converse, United States Navy, was that the craft is very satisfactory. The Dupont came down from Bristol at the rate of 18.26 knots, and ran back under a forced draught at a speed of 20 knots. When the Dupont returned to Bristol her manoeuvring powers were tested and everything in connection with that part of the vessel was found to be in excellent working order.

Illinois Girl Killed by a Live Wire.

JOLIET, Ill., July 2.—The funeral of Emil Wagner took place this forenoon, passing on North Hickory Street. Wagner was killed by a runaway team of Sehring's brewery. Among the spectators on the street was ten-year-old Emma Ochner, whose father is engineer of the brewery. The girl threw her hands across a guy wire of the Electric Company and was instantly killed. Her father was called, and after looking at his child started to find the cause of the trouble. He laid hold of the same wire. He lives, but is horribly burned and twisted.

UNIQUE THIEF IN BOSTON

Asserts He Is an ex-Convict and Claims Relationship with Well-Known Personages.

SAYS HE IS L. P. GRAHAM

That His Father Is Commander Graham, U. S. N., and that His Two Uncles Are in the Army—He Has Moved in High Circles at Newport.

BOSTON, Mass., July 2.—Two weeks ago a dapper young man, giving the name of A. G. Blair, was arrested at the Union Station for the larceny of a dress suit case. Since his incarceration he has told a number of entertaining yarns about his crooked career in Boston and elsewhere, and to-day he made a clean breast of his case, saying, among other things:

"My real name is Lawrence P. Graham. I shall be twenty-two years old in September. I was born in Washington, D. C. My father is a Commander in the United States Navy, and my father's two brothers are both in the United States Army; the one after whom I am named is a retired Colonel, and the other is Colonel of the Fifth United States Artillery at Presidio, Cal. Admiral Meade of the navy was a first cousin of mine."

According to the Navy Register there is a James D. Graham, who is a commander. William M. Graham is a Colonel in the Fifth United States Artillery, according to the Army Register, and there is also a Col. Lawrence P. Graham, retired.

Graham says his first offense was to steal a letter. This was when he was in a college in Canada; later he repeated the trick at the University of Virginia, where his father sent him. His next escapade was as a broker's clerk in Wall Street, when he ran away with quite a sum of money. He spent two and a half years in Connecticut State Prison for forgery committed in Willimantic, and after that passed six months on Blackwell's Island for stealing a diamond horseshoe from a Sixth Avenue jewelry store.

"I have spent Summer vacations at Newport, Narragansett Pier, Bar Harbor, and Cape May. In each place I have managed to make friends with the very best people in the place. I can dance and sing, and play the music of Chopin, Beethoven, Wagner, Liszt, and others. This surely would of itself give me the entree to all secluded corners with, of course, the general bearing of a gentleman. At Newport I have been a guest on many of the steam yachts, the hosts being Astors, Vanderbilts, and other men of wealth and position in society. Little did they dream that an ex-convict was among them. This goes to show what a little means will do with a smooth presence.

"Perhaps some will ask: 'Did you while in the company of those people do anything wrong?'

"I would answer that I could not live among them without means, and naturally I secured it in various ways, but was never detected."

Graham is a polished gentleman in appearance. He attributes his early waywardness to the death of his mother, which occurred when he was eight years old.

Major Meade, a brother of Admiral Meade, said to-day: "There is an officer in the navy by the name of Graham, a connection of mine, and he had several sons. Whether this man is one of them or not, I am unable to say, but I never heard of one named Lawrence P. Graham."

A NEW GETTYSBURG MONUMENT

State of Minnesota Pays Tribute to the Gallant Charge of Her First Regiment.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., July 2.—The State of Minnesota to-day paid tribute to its soldier dead who fell on the field of Gettysburg by dedicating a monument to their memory. It stands as a memorial to the part played in that memorable battle by the only Minnesota regiment there, the First, and the dedication ceremonies took place in the presence of a number of distinguished Minnesotans and over 150 veterans and friends of the command.

The monument cost $10,000, and is erected on the spot from which eight companies of the First Minnesota Regiment made their famous charge in which they lost in killed and wounded 215 out of 262 men engaged. As an evidence of the fierceness of this charge, every officer, with one exception, was either killed or wounded.

The monument is one of the most striking on the famous battlefield, and represents a soldier in the act of making a charge. It is massive, and is constructed of bronze and mounted on a pedestal 20 feet in height.

TO ROB A CLEVELAND SAFE.

Burglars Employ Electricity from the Trolley Line, but Meet with Little Success.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 2.—An attempt was made early this morning to rob the safe in the Bedford Branch of the Produce Exchange Banking Company of Cleveland. The same methods were used by the gang as were employed a few nights ago to enter the safe of the bank at Chagrin Falls, when electricity was brought into play.

The robbers were frightened in both cases by the turning off of the current on the electric road. They were more successful at the Bedford Bank, however, though they secured no money.

The knob of the combination had been melted completely off. A hole was also drilled in the door near the combination.

On the floor the robbers left carbons and holders, a quantity of wire about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and several tools.

A shoe box lay in front of the safe, and on the bottom of it was written in a good business hand the following note to the cashier: "These are hard times, and we need money, and concluded this would be a good place to get it. You people wouldn't miss it, anyway. If we had been given another hour we would have got what was inside. They shut off the current, though, and we had to quit. We expect to visit you again shortly, so look out for us.

"THE ROBBERS."

Strike Expected in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 2.—The Island, the Edwardsport, and the Indiana and Chicago Coal Companies have representatives in this city, who report that, while they have been unable to get information from their men, yet there is a strike in the air. Stocks everywhere now are low, and the local men report that a better time could not be chosen by the miners. They also express the belief that if the Kentucky and West Virginia miners will walk out, the strike will be successful.

No Sunday Ball in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 2.—Sunday baseball has been killed for the balance of the season in Rochester. A crusade against Sunday ball was begun recently by Law and Order people. The owners of the Rochester Eastern League team, together with the manager and nine players, were indicted by the last Grand Jury for Sabbath breaking. Pitcher Gannon was to-day convicted on the charge. The case will be appealed by the club owners. The remainder of the cases will go over until Fall. Pending the appeal the owners have stipulated to discontinue playing Sunday games for the Summer.

Aged Vermont Woman Dead.

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 2.—Mrs. Eliza Jewett Shafter died here at the remarkable age of ninety-nine years and six months this afternoon. She was a stepmother of the late James Shafter, once Secretary of State of Vermont, and Judge Oscar Shafter, Judge of the Supreme Court of California.

TARIFF BILL STAMP TAX

Senator Lodge Drafts the Caucus Plan to Raise Revenue from Financial Transactions.

EXPECTED TO YIELD $7,000,000

Five Cents a Share on New Issues of Stocks and Bonds, and Two Cents a Share on Transfers—Takes the Place of Tea and Beer Provisions.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Senator Lodge to-day prepared a draft of an amendment to the Tariff bill providing for a stamp tax on stocks and bonds in accordance with the action of the Republican Senatorial caucus of last night, and submitted it to the Finance Committee.

As prepared, the amendment provides for a tax of 5 cents a share of $100 or fraction of the face value of capital stock or of bonds on their issuance, and of 2 cents for each $100 or fraction on each transfer of stock or bonds. United States and State bonds are exempted, as are individual bonds to secure mortgages, and also the stock and bonds of mutual benefit building associations.

The amendment has been submitted to the Republican members of the Judiciary Committee and approved by them as to form.

The provision for a tax on stock and bond transactions, as agreed upon at the caucus of Republican Senators, was suggested by Senator Lodge, and grew out of a statement that with the tea and beer provisions withdrawn the Tariff bill was likely to fall short to the extent of $15,000,000 in providing sufficient revenue to meet the demands of the Government. A rough estimate places the amount of revenue the provision will furnish at $7,000,000.

FOR TEMPORARY REVENUE ONLY.

Mr. Dingley on the Proposed Stamp Tax on Stock and Bond Transactions.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Senators are unusually reticent to-day about the proceedings of last night's caucus. But there is general surprise at the decision to put a stamp tax on all dealings in stocks and bonds.

The measure was suggested by the necessity for temporary revenue, it is thought, and few persons believe it was put in with serious intention of keeping it in the law. The idea of incorporating in the bill something that had not run the gantlet of discussion was done, it was thought, with a view of giving the conferrees something tangible to work on.

Chairman Dingley of the House Ways and Means Committee said to-day: "This tax on transactions in stocks and bonds was never discussed in our committee, and I infer that the Senate Committee knows about as little about it. Until the subject is studied carefully and some definite conclusion reached as to its probable yield of revenue, I could not speak as to its merits. The abandonment of the tax on tea and of the increase on beer brings the bill back in these particulars to where we left it.

"Our bill would have yielded abundant revenue, but this delay in the Senate has given the importers a chance to rush in such enormous quantities of goods that our revenues would be reduced for some time to come. It is, therefore, necessary on account of this delay to provide some emergency revenue, but that I suppose will be only temporary."

WHAT IS SAID IN COLORADO.

Ramsey C. Bogy Thinks Investors Would Suffer Like Miners.

DENVER, July 2.—Ramsey C. Bogy, President of the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange, believes that the proposition of the Republican Senate caucus to tax the sale of stocks and bonds will never be enacted into a law. He said:

"In the first place, I do not believe such a law would be constitutional, especially since the income tax was declared to be contrary to the provisions of the Constitution.

"In the mining branch Eastern investors would suffer equally with the miner, but there is no doubt that Colorado would be injured immeasurably by such a law. The greatest argument against such a measure is that it would prevent the organization of new companies, and would in that way hinder the growth and development of the mining districts of this country. Had it not been for stock companies, where would Leadville, Creede, Cripple Creek, and other camps be to-day?

"I doubt very much if there would be such places. The proposition is so unreasonable that I consider it but idle talk."

CONDEMNED IN WALL STREET.

The Proposed Tax Would Prove a Disappointment.

Wall Street was not disposed yesterday to talk freely on the decision of the Republican Senatorial caucus, to tax transactions in stocks and bonds. On the one hand, many believed that no such plan would become law. Others said that, if it did, the Government would receive but a fraction of the revenue it was estimated such an imposition would produce, because of the impossibility of having full knowledge of the transactions to be taxed. Certainly, it was suggested, no stable revenue could be counted on from this source, because of the fluctuations in the volume of stock and bond dealings.

A few members of the Stock Exchange said that, if such a law was passed, they would live up to it, but the adoption of a measure of the sort was so unlikely that they would not cross the bridge until they came to it. Owing to the vagueness and incompleteness of information on the subject, Francis L. Eames, President of the Stock Exchange, telegraphed to Washington for full information from the Secretary of the Finance Committee of the Senate. The telegram also asked for a hearing for the New York Stock Exchange should this tax measure be advanced.

J. J. INGALLS WANTS OFFICE.

The Ex-Senator Would Like to Have a Foreign Mission.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, who has been in town several days in the last two or three months, ostensibly on newspaper work and in the collection of data for a "Life of Gov. Oliver P. Morton," Indiana's great war Governor, really has been trying for appointment as Minister to Switzerland.

Finding that post pledged, he is reported to have indicated that something in South America would be acceptable as a substitute.

Senator Ingalls is getting along in years, and would like a Government salary, so that he might have leisure for the prosecution of literary contracts without having to work meantime to keep the pot boiling.

Virginia Lumber Company Assigns.

RICHMOND, Va., July 2.—The R. Dennis Lumber Company of Suffolk assigned today to E. E. Hadland, Trustee, for the benefit of creditors. Liabilities, $40,000; assets about the same.

Joseph Fortier of Montreal Fails.

MONTREAL, July 2.—Joseph Fortier, stationer, St. James Street, assigned to-day with secured liabilities of $54,000 and unsecured liabilities of $30,000.

YOUTHS STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Accident Near Woodbury, N. J.—One of the Victims Curses the Railroad.

WOODBURY, N. J., July 2.—Selden Budd and Joseph Gibbs, two youths, were struck by a train near this place to-day. The train was running slowly at the time.

They were badly cut and bruised about their heads, bodies, and faces, but were not fatally injured. When the train hands and passengers got out of the train, expecting to find the boys dead, they were surprised at finding them alive. Budd was most profane in cursing the railroad, the engineer, and every one when he was picked up.

IDOL OF BUDDHA STOLEN.

Clarence Crane, Who Says He Is a New York Reporter, Arrested at Onset Bay, Mass.

ONSET BAY, Mass., July 2.—Clarence Crane, who says he is a newspaper reporter from New York, stopping at the Onset Bay Spiritualist campground, was arrested at Wareham yesterday, charged with stealing the famous idol of Buddha from Henry B. Foulke. Crane was overtaken by Selectman Samuel N. Crocker of Wareham and Mr. Foulke, on the New Bedford Road, in the town of Marion, and led back to Parker Mills, where Officer John Holland performed the legal arrest upon a warrant issued by Clerk William L. Chesman of the Fourth District Court. Crane was lodged in Wareham Jail.

Mr. Foulke says he has had suspicion of a conspiracy to steal the idol for some time. When he arose yesterday morning he found that the dining room window at the rear of the cottage had been forced open some time in the night. The cherished idol of Buddha was gone. Nothing else was missed. He says that he has reason to believe that Crane or some one connected with him committed the act.

Officers Frederick Benson and Gifford were informed, and Crane and his associates were watched. It was soon learned that Crane was making preparations to get out of town. He was followed and arrested.

Crane obtained a bondsman in an Onset Bay friend, and he was released for appearance at the pleasure of the court for a hearing on the charge.

SPANISH MOUNTAINS ABLAZE.

Area of 20 Miles in the Province of Murcia Burned Over.

LONDON, July 3.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Madrid says that a huge fire has been raging in the mountains of the Province of Murcia in southeastern Spain since Wednesday.

The flames have extended over an area of twenty miles, destroying villages, cattle, and other property. It is feared that there has been considerable loss of life.

H. CLAY EVANS'S ADVERTISING.

His Name Appears on Markers in Tennessee Battlefield Parks.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 2.—On nearly all of the Government's markers in the battlefield parks around here the words "Chattanooga Car and Foundry Company, H. Clay Evans, Proprietor," have been placed.

It was learned to-day that complaint has been filed with the National Chickamauga Park Commission about the advertising of a private business on the Government property.

It is said, furthermore, that the advertisement mars the tablets. The District Attorney has been asked to give an opinion on the legality of so inscribing the markers.

PIONEER GOVERNOR DYING.

John Evans, Identified with Colorado's Development, Ill.

DENVER, July 2.—John Evans, the only living pioneer ex-Governor of Colorado, is dying at his home of debility, the result of extreme old age. The family physician does not expect him to survive the night.

Ex-Gov. Evans has been in feeble health for two years, but it was not until a month ago, when his speech became paralyzed, that he was compelled to take to his bed.

John Evans was appointed Governor of Colorado Territory by President Lincoln in 1862. In 1865 the Colorado Legislature elected Evans and Jerome B. Chaffee United States Senators, anticipating the admission of the Territory as a State. This bill, however, was vetoed by President Johnson. Mr. Evans was the founder of Evanston, Ill. He also founded the Colorado University and erected the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of this city in memory of his daughter. He was one of the organizers of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, and constructed the Denver and South Park Railroads. The latter he sold to Jay Gould for $1,000,000 cash. He is one of the largest owners of the Denver Consolidated Railway Company.

Cinch Club in the Ferris Wheel.

CHICAGO, July 2.—In a search for novelty to-day twenty women of the North Side spent two hours revolving in the Ferris wheel, played cinch at luncheon, consumed liquid refreshments, and discussed their neighbors. They were members of a progressive cinch club, and, to be in touch with the event, rechristened the club the Ferris Wheel Cinch Club. Among the members present were Mmes. Andrus, Keefer, McNeal, Smith, Spanner, Walters, Holland, Tripp, Splain, Winchel, Stene, Blackburn, Barkley, Ford, Clique, and Misses Clique and O'Brien.

Bowers Dredging Company Fails.

TACOMA, Washington, July 2.—I. D. Campbell was to-day appointed receiver of the Bowers Dredging Company, an Illinois corporation, capitalized at $300,000, of which N. A. Christy and Ed. A. Ayers of Chicago are large stockholders. The company has been dredging a waterway through Seattle tide lands. After spending $200,000, a St. Louis syndicate quit furnishing money when the work was one-third done. The company owes $75,000.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has remained stationary to the north of Montana, increasing in intensity, a pressure of 29 inches being reported from Battleford. The pressure is high off the New England and Middle Atlantic coasts, south of Florida, and off the North Pacific coast. Scattered showers have occurred off the Southern New England coast, in the Ohio, Middle Mississippi, and Middle Missouri Valleys, on the middle slope, and northern plateau. The temperature has fallen in New England, the middle and northern plateau regions, has risen in the Southwest, and remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	67	67	74
6 A. M.	67	66	75
9 A. M.	73	71	78
12 M.	77	79	83
3 P. M.	73	75	80
6 P. M.	73	69	75
9 P. M.	73	68	74
12 P. M.	69	68	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76⅞
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1896	71
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

CORNELL'S THIRD VICTORY

Championship in College Aquatics Clinched by Yesterday's Race at Poughkeepsie.

PENNSYLVANIA WAS SWAMPED

Columbia Rowed a Pretty Race at the Start, but Finished Eleven Lengths Behind Cornell — Threatening Weather, but Good Racing Water and Fair Attendance.

CORNELL, first; time, 20:47 4-5.
COLUMBIA, second; time, 21:20 2-5.
PENNSYLVANIA did not finish.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 2.—There has never been a more decisive or a more honestly earned triumph than that with which the Cornell 'Varsity crew to-day completed its series of victories, while no men ever rowed a braver or more stubborn race than the Columbia men rowed, and no crew ever went to pieces more thoroughly or unanimously than did the Pennsylvania crew. The race was preceded by threatening weather, but the water was in fair condition for the contest.

Cornell's victory was expected. Pennsylvania's wreck was one of the several surprises, which have set at naught the predictions of the prophets and brought the wise to confusion during this regatta.

Cornell the Favorite.

Poughkeepsie is altogether a Cornell town. The stores and public buildings which were decorated to-day displayed the colors of the three colleges as a matter of courtesy, but the people wore and flew the carnelian and white. The women, leaders and reflectors of public sentiment, were all gorgeous in that combination, arranged in all conceivable ways. Carnelian waists and a white skirt was a favorite costume, and it appeared in all varieties of material, indicating that for once the classes and the masses were in accord.

Around the Nelson House, the general headquarters for rowing men, nothing was to be heard or seen but Cornell. The layer of odds there was offering 2 to 1 on Cornell against the other two, with takers few and timid.

The aggressively collegiate youth who, having no connection with any college, chooses that which seems to offer him the best opportunity to pretend to be uproariously happy, blossomed forth in Cornell colors with peculiar aggressiveness, and was even more than usually painful to the human eye. When he learned that 2 to 1 was being offered on Cornell he roamed about joyously making blatant bluffs at the few Columbia and Pennsylvania men he found, and talking of fifties and hundreds of dollars until the souls of all beholders ached to see him asked to support his boastings with actual money.

Quakers Backed for Second Place.

The Cornell men were forced to seek side issues for the investment of their funds, and made many bets among themselves on second place, on the number of lengths there would be between the respective crews, and the like. As the hours passed Pennsylvania became a stronger favorite for second place, but nobody would consider anybody but Cornell for winner.

Among the Pennsylvania delegation was one party wearing broad-brimmed farm hats of coarse straw, with their college colors bound about them on wide ribbons. These courageous partisans were mercilessly guyed by the street boys, and promptly asserted their independence of popular feeling by buying the biggest Pennsylvania flags they could find and tramping about Main Street with them. Columbia seemed to have no friends to speak of anywhere in Poughkeepsie.

Observation Train for Columbia.

At the observation train,

many fears that the heat would cause disaster to somebody.

The observation train was pulled up to the stakeboats at five minutes before 6. It was very quiet up there, the crowds being all down toward the finish.

The Cornell shell was then coming slowly up the river, trailing behind the launch, in which the members of the crew were sitting or lying about in their sweaters. The Columbia launch and shell were circling about above the stake boats, and the Pennsylvania outfit was over under the eastern bank.

There was a long and tiresome wait, during which the people on the train diverted themselves in various ways. They cheered the Columbia crew whenever it came near, and gave the Columbia cries, sometimes in volleys by cars, sometimes in chorus led by a signal from the centre. Now and then the "Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! C-o-l-u-m-b-i-a!" was followed by a "Cornell!" or "Pennsylvania!" as a matter of compliment.

Candy was bought and eaten by the cord, for it was a hungry waiting. Peanuts were also used as food, and when passenger trains rushed by the occupants were pelted through the open windows, or as they stood on the platforms, with caramels and nuts.

HOW THE RACE WAS ROWED.

A Pretty Contest at the Start Soon Developed Into a Tame Procession.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 2.—At 6:45 o'clock this afternoon the welcome five blasts from the referee's boat called the crews of Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania to get into their shells. Cornell was first to obey, her launch going to the float quickly. The crew executed a fancy "get in," all dropping from the float simultaneously, which drew a general and hearty cheer from the observation train.

As the shell was rowed away it came into exact lenghtwise view, and looked as it was being rowed by one man with a pair of sculls. Dip and swing, and reach, recover, and finish were as harmonious as music. There was not a jar or swerve, apparently not the difference of the one-thousandth part of a second between the movements of any two bodies, shoulders or elbows, and the oars slipped into and left the water without sound or sign, and as one oar.

The Columbia launch, for some unexplained reason, continued to travel about in circles, dragging the shell after her. "Playing to the grand stand" was the cynical comment among disinterested observers as the performance was repeated. The loyal Columbia men on the train, however, continued to cheer the crew every time it swung around the circle.

Steamer Defies Police Boats.

A little before 7 o'clock the steamer Jacob H. Tremper passed down the river. She refused to stop at the earnest request of the referee, or to obey the requests of the police boats, but reduced to half speed, and as she went down on the eastern side the swell from her at the west side was little more than that from the Columbia launch, which continued to impotently churn the water, and narrowly avoided collision with the Pennsylvania launch at the float.

The Pennsylvania shell was the second to go to the stakeboat, taking the middle place, Cornell being already stationed on the outer or eastern side. Columbia was so slow that there was so much fussing with her at the float that two sharp calls from the referee's boat, drifting slowly down from above, broadside on, were required to send her to the stakeboat.

Lined Up for the Start.

As she pulled off, the Columbia cry rang from one end of the long train to the other. The crew looked like winners. They avoided the splashing that had marred Pennsylvania's first few strokes, and pulled slowly, very strongly, and cleanly. There was not the beautiful rhythm that Cornell had, but there was power.

At 7:11 all was ready, and the start so long looked for had come. Many of the men who balanced themselves in the narrow, frail craft out on the river, darkening and peaceful in the shadow of the fast-coming night, had been dreaming of just that moment from boyhood—of sitting in a 'Varsity shell to pull an oar for the honor of their college, and with the hope of glory for themselves.

The results of months of self-denial, of hard work and thought and planning, were to be determined in the next twenty minutes. Upon what would happen in that time upon the four miles of water stretching down below the bridge beneath a clouded and sunless sky depended whether they would go home victors and the heroes of shouting crowds or the beaten objects of criticism and the sympathy that is worse than criticism.

Columbia Takes the Lead.

Nobody on the observation train heard the sound of the referee's pistol. The training of Columbia in starting had not been wasted. It seemed that before the weapon was fired the oars had dipped. As the smoke flew from the muzzle of the signal weapon the shell was moving, and instantaneously there was an exultant roar and shriek from the spectators. Columbia not only got the water first, but took a strong, clear lead.

Pennsylvania was hard and quick after her, but Cornell was more deliberate, and started at least half a length behind. The race was on, and, while hopes and fears were chasing each other through thousands of hearts ashore, muscles and sinews were straining in the shells.

Pennsylvania Goes to the Front.

The measured cadence of the Columbia College cry broke into a confusion of urgings and adjurations, and the scattered friends of Pennsylvania joined in one prolonged, triumphant chant, for before the shells had gone 100 yards Pennsylvania was unmistakably leading.

There was a hard, earnest struggle between Pennsylvania and Columbia here. The New York shell was being steadily steered inshore, to take advantage of the stronger tide current there. Her crew was pulling a 32 stroke—deliberate, clean, precise. Pennsylvania was pulling 32. Over on the outside, Cornell was pulling 30 steadily, apparently in no hurry, but losing little by little, while the others raced. So they passed the first quarter.

At the half mile the regular beating of the Columbia oars had become a little faster, and she had gained, although the Pennsylvania stroke had also quickened.

Cornell Begins to Win.

Between the half and the three-quarter mile Cornell began to draw up. Her men seemed to throw just a little more power into their pull upon the oars. Her gain seemed to be mathematically calculated. It was apparently to precisely the same ratio, stroke after stroke, regardless of the quicker or slower rowing of her antagonists. Foot by foot, noiselessly and certainly as fate, without hurry or urging, the outside shell lapped further and further upon the other two.

At the mile the Cornell men on the train said, with the same absolute confidence the men in their boat seemed to have: "Here is where we win."

The work was beginning to tell. Two or three little jets of water flew up from under the Columbia oars. A few minutes later there was a flash of spray along the side of the Cornell boat. Both crews steadied immediately, however, but Pennsylvania had gained a little on Columbia and was struggling for first place.

In the same mathematical, methodical proportion Cornell continued to gain. At the half mile she was a quarter of a length behind; at the mile she was half a length ahead; at the mile and a half she was a length and a quarter ahead.

Pennsylvania in Distress.

Spray was flying from first one and then another of the red and blue oar blades of Pennsylvania, and they were striking the water irregularly. The stroke oar and coxswain did their work well, and the men would catch, get together, and pull well for a few strokes. But then they would go to pieces again. Columbia passed them, and at the two-mile mark was leading the Quakers for second place by a clear, long length.

Cries went booming across the water, but they sounded dull and far away, and had little meaning to ears which were filled with the throbbing and rushing of the blood being driven by hearts pumping faster and faster. Nobody could see what the Pennsylvania men were doing. There was a smother of spray and flying water all about them. Their nerveless hands could no longer guide the blades which barely caught as they were dropped, splashing uselessly as in obedience to instinct rather than to will or purpose, though the tired arms pulled desperately. The backers and friends of the crew groaned and dropped back and were silent.

Columbia's cry went out more sharply and exultantly than ever. The Columbia men were working as precisely and carefully as if they had only begun. Broad, bronzed backs in their crew were arching a little in the effort to force the power that was failing, but it was evident that second place, at least, was secure.

The Race All Over.

"Pennsylvania's done! She's quit!" called a man who was looking through a pair of glasses. Far behind the others the beaten crew was seen motionless, heads hanging upon heaving breasts, and the sweat pouring down. The launch ran up, and they clambored wearily over the side, dispirited and exhausted, the shell half full of the water thrown into her by her own oars.

That ended the race. Cornell increased her lead steadily and surely—two lengths, four lengths, six lengths, until she swept down by the gaily decorated steam yachts, sailing craft, and swarming rowboats at the finish, amid the booming of small cannon and the cracking of pistols, winner by eleven lengths, rowing the same stroke of 32 to the minute she had taken in the first quarter of a mile, and rowing it as steadily.

The Columbia crew stuck to their work to the very last, and finished with a spurt over the line. They rowed beautifully. They simply did not have the power and skill to drive their boat as fast as the other.

No Records Broken.

The time, 20 minutes 40 4-5 seconds, broke no records. Cornell did not need to break records to win and she was obviously there simply to win in good style. The water was good and the tide was favorable, and rowing men are satisfied that the winners had a number of links in reserve which they could have let out if it had been necessary.

After a few minutes of rest and waiting for Coach Courtney at the finish the Cornell crew pulled up the river half a mile at the same stroke they had used in the race, pausing to cheer the defeated Pennsylvanians. They offered to row the race over with Pennsylvania to-morrow so as to avoid taking advantage of that crew's misfortune, but the offer was declined.

The Cornell crew to-night elected Coxswain Fred Colson Captain for next year.

OFFICIALS AND OARSMEN.

The Men Who Judged and Rowed Yesterday's Race.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 2.—The officials who looked after the interests of the three colleges in to-day's race were:

Referee—Harris R. Reynolds, Poughkeepsie.

Judges on Referee's Boat—Cornell, Benjamin Ide Wheeler; Columbia, Guy Richards; Pennsylvania, James Bond.

Timekeepers—Cornell, Charles S. Francis; Columbia, Charles H. Mapes; Pennsylvania, Joseph M. Mitcheson.

Judges at the Finish—Cornell, F. G. Schofield; Columbia, Harold H. Oddie; Pennsylvania, Dr. Charles S. Potts.

The crews were made up as follows:

CORNELL.

Position and Name.	Weight.	Height.	Age.
Bow, S. W. Wakeman...'99	168	6.00	20
2, W. Bentley .....'98	158	5.11	20
3, C. S. Moore.....'98	158	5.10½	20
4, A. C. King.....'99	168	6.00	20
5, M. Odell.....'97	160	5.11	23
6, E. O. Spilman, (Capt.)'97	160	5.10½	22
7, E. J. Savage.....'98	162	5.11½	22
Stroke, F. A. Briggs....'98	134	5.06	24
Coxswain, F. D. Colson..'97	106	5.06	21

COLUMBIA.

Position and Name.	Weight.	Height.	Age.
Bow, A. W. Putnam...'97	151½	5.09½	20
2, R. W. Pressprich, (Capt.) .....'97	161	5.07½	21
3, C. McK. Lewis.....'98	159	5.10	22
4, J. W. MacKay.....1900	168	5.10¼	22
5, E. P. Shattuck.....'98	183	5.11½	23
6, G. H. Carter.....'96	180½	6.01½	22
7, O. Longacre, Jr.....'98	172	6.00	21
Stroke, H. E. Pierrepont, Jr. .....'97	146	5.11	23
Coxswain, M. G. Bogue.1900	100	5.01¾	16

PENNSYLVANIA.

Position and Name.	Weight.	Height.	Age.
Bow, W. P. Preston.....'99	155	5.08	19
2, S. A. Boyle, Jr., (Capt.) .....'98	166	5.11	21
3, J. H. Hall .....'99	157	5.10	20
4, W. H. Howell .....'99	164	6.00	24
5, E. S. Stearns.....'99	180	6.00	20
6, F. L. Wallace.....'99	165	6.00¼	19
7, J. B. Carnett.....'99	173	6.03	20
Stroke, J. M. Rougenberg. .....'99	166	5.11	20
Coxswain, J. S. Wise...'98	104	5.04	19

REJOICING AT ITHACA.

Plans for To-night's Reception to the Victorious Cornell Crews.

ITHACA, July 2.—About 1,200 citizens and a few Cornell students waited confidently for news from Poughkeepsie this evening, and they were not disappointed, except in the fact that the water was rough and the time consequently slow. Celebrating has become quite the fashion here. While the enthusiasm this evening was great, people contented themselves with a modest demonstration.

Many of the buildings of the city are elaborately decorated in readiness for the reception to the crews to be given to-morrow night. The boys will be carried to decorated floats on their arrival in the city, and a big parade along illuminated and decorated streets will follow, with an elaborate display of fireworks.

After the parade, the crews will be the guests of honor at a banquet to be tendered them by the citizens of Ithaca. Among the distinguished persons who have accepted invitations to be present are ex-Gov. Cornell, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and President Schurman.

MRS. BENHAM'S AUTOPSY.

Doctors Tell of the Examination at Her Husband's Trial for Murder at Batavia.

BATAVIA, N. Y., July 2.—The trial of Howard Curtiss Benham for the murder of his wife developed a new feature to-day. It is believed that an attempt has been made to poison Mrs. Mary Farrant, wife of Peter Farrant of Byron, and the sad-hearted mother of Florence Pearl Benham, for whose murder her husband is on trial.

Yesterday a mysterious package was delivered to Mrs. Farrant at her hotel. It contained suspicious-looking candy. It is said that almonds were in the candy. Mrs. Farrant sought Justice of the Peace Dunham.

Justice Dunham informed Coroner Barringer and Sheriff Real of the case. Strict inquiry is being made, and the candy will be thoroughly analyzed. The sender of the candy is said to be known, and if present plans are carried out, one or more sensational arrests may follow.

The cross-examination of Dr. Townsend was resumed to-day by Dr. Richmond, the lawyer-physician employed by the defense.

Dr. Richmond succeeded in gaining an admission from Dr. Townsend that both the heart and lungs of Mrs. Benham showed to a slight degree the effect of the embalming fluid used on the body.

Asked if he was looking for prussic acid at the time of the second autopsy, Dr. Townsend answered: "I thought I might find it."

Dr. Townsend had spoken of an odor resembling that of bitter almonds which was noticeable when examining the brain of Mrs. Benham at the time of the second autopsy. In referring to this portion of his evidence, Dr. Richmond asked him:

"If you thought you detected the smell of something like bitter almonds, why didn't you so testify at the inques instead of saying it was something ethereal and easily evaporated?"

Dr. Townsend did not answer this question directly. He said: "I noticed an unusual smell."

"Why did you not swear to that?"

"I did in effect."

"Do you know of any other odor like that of prussic acid?"

"I don't think there is anything else like it."

Then Dr. Richmond asked: "Doctor, do you know what the odors of embalming fluid are?"

"I do not know all about them."

"Do you know the odor of bichloride of mercury, the odor of chloride of zinc?"

"I do not know that they have an odor."

"You know of no other odor except that of prussic acid?"

"In this case, no; I found no other odor except that which usually comes from a cadaver."

Dr. Richmond then read from Tidy, Page 232, the directions for conducting an autopsy. Dr. Townsend was forced to admit that he did not make the examination according to the rules laid down by authorities.

Dr. Richmond took up another authority on post-mortem examinations, Dr. Virchow of the Berlin Charity Hospital. His directions, as laid down in a book, were read, but Dr. Townsend did not agree with all of them.

Dr. Benjamin F. Showerman of Batavia was the next witness called for the prosecution. He had assisted in the post-mortem examination of Mrs. Benham's body, and described at length the condition of the various organs. Asked as to what, in his opinion, was the cause of death, Dr. Showerman said that the indications pointed to prussic acid.

Lowest Death Rate Reported.

In a statement made to Mayor Strong yesterday, President Wilson of the Health Board said the death rate of the city for the six months just past was less than in the same period of any previous year. A table for the past nine years showed that the rate had ranged from 20.24 in 1889, 27.15 in 1891, 26.95 in 1893, 22.33 in 1896, to 19.63 in 1897. President Wilson argued that the lessened rate is satisfactory proof of improved sanitary conditions.

CASE AGAINST MRS. NACK

Woman Accused of the Murder of Guldensuppe Arraigned in Jefferson Market Court.

POLICE METHODS CONDEMNED

Magistrate Flammer Says the Treatment She Received at Headquarters, if Good Enough for the Inquisition, Is Not Suitable for These Times.

"I have carefully abstained from following the details of this case, but the methods pursued by the detectives at Police Headquarters if good in the time of the Inquisition are not suitable for to-day.

"It is far more important that the rights of this woman under the law be conserved than that the detectives be afforded an opportunity to extort a confession from her."

That was the decision of City Magistrate Flammer yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court after he had refused an application to remand Mrs. Augusta Nack, accused of the murder of William Guldensuppe, to headquarters, and had ordered that a formal complaint be made against her.

Mrs. Nack had been a prisoner at Headquarters since Wednesday morning on suspicion that she killed or was accessory to the killing of William Guldensuppe, a masseur at the Murray Hill Baths, with whom she had lived for sixteen months, and who dropped out of sight Friday, June 26. The mangled and headless remains of the body of a man now at the Morgue have been identified as Guldensuppe. The identification is not complete, neither Coroner Tuthill nor the Morgue officers having accepted it. The police, however, have accepted the identification, and blame Mrs. Nack and one Martin Thorn, for whom they are seeking, as his murderers.

During the detention by the police Mrs. Nack has been, her counsel declares, examined and cross-examined by detectives, hostile reporters, astrologers, palmists, and chiropodists. She has been confronted with portions of the remains of the dead man, with the wrappings in which the dismembered corpse was found, and with the saw, knife, and pistol which the police affect to believe were used in commission of the crime. Her nails have been scraped for signs of blood, skin, or hair that might prove her connected with the murder, and hourly lies have been told to her of the chain of circumstantial evidence that was being linked around her. Men and women with clues and theories have been permitted to see if they could identify her with their theories and clues.

In spite of all, she has adhered steadily to her first-told story—that Guldensuppe and she quarrelled and parted Saturday last; that she has not seen him, although she has heard from him, since, and that she does not believe him dead.

Formal Complaint Ordered.

When Mrs. Nack was arraigned in the Police Court Thursday, Detective Sergeant Price, speaking for the Central Office, asked that she be remanded back to Headquarters, and promised that the police would be ready with their witnesses to present their case against her the following day. Lawyer Friend of Friend, House & Grosman demanded an immediate examination, but Magistrate Flammer thought the request of the police reasonable, and granted it.

When Assistant District Attorney Rosalsky yesterday requested another remand, on the plea that several witnesses for the people were out of town, Mr. Friend vigorously objected. Mr. Rosalsky urged that Dr. Cosby, who identified the remains at the Morgue, was ill, and that Chief of Police Albrecht of Reading, Penn., was sending on Guldensuppe's nephew, who would complete the identification of the body, but Mr. Friend was obdurate.

"This is a scheme," he declared, "concocted by the District Attorney's office and the police to deprive my client of her rights. She is entitled to know the charge and the evidence against her, and an examination is her right. The police wish to delay the examination until next Tuesday, when the Grand Jury meets, that the case may be taken from the jurisdiction of the City Magistrate and an indictment obtained on an ex-parte statement."

After detailing at length the treatment Mrs. Nack had received from the detectives, Mr. Friend quoted from the code as to the rights of persons accused of felony.

Magistrate Flammer agreed with counsel, and told the Assistant District Attorney he must present as a formal complaint if the police wished the woman held longer. Mr. Friend had feared a different ruling, and had prepared an application to the Supreme Court for a writ to compel an examination and the removal of his client from Headquarters to one of the city prisons, where a prisoner has a right to deny himself or herself to all but friends.

An Indefinite Complaint.

A short adjournment was taken that the complaint might be drawn up. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Rosalsky of the District Attorney's office drew it up, and Detective O'Donohue swore to it. Frank Gartner, an employe of the Murray Hill baths, who aided in the identification of the body, and Mrs. Paulina Riger of Dutch Kills, Long Island City, who says she sold the oilcloth in which the remains were found to a woman who looked like Mrs. Nack, made affidavits in corroboration.

The detective's affidavit said:

"That on or about the 26th day of June, 1897, at the City and County of New York, Augusta Nack, now here, and another person who is not yet arrested, deponent has good cause to believe and does believe that the said Augusta Nack and said unknown person, both, or either of them, with force and arms, did then and there feloniously, wilfully, and intentionally and from a premeditated design effect the killing and the death of one William Guldensuppe, and did kill and slay the said William Guldensuppe.

"Deponent further says that portions of a human body have been found within the jurisdiction of the City and County of New York, and which have been positively identified in parts and by one of the said William Guldensuppe by Frank Gartner and others, which deponent is informed and verily believes to be true."

"The parts of the body indicate very clearly that the deceased met his death in a violent and brutal manner by the use of some deadly weapon. Deponent further says from information and belief that the defendant was the last person known to have been in the company of the said William Guldensuppe and that the portions of the body found were wrapped or enveloped with material which the accused bought about the time that the said William Guldensuppe disappeared.

"That the said information as to the purchase of said material by the accused was given to deponent by Paulina Riger of 325 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, and the information as to the identification was given to deponent by Frank Gartner and others, as aforesaid; wherefore, deponent, upon said information, which he verily believes to be true, charges the defendant, Augusta Nack, and said unknown person not yet arrested, with the crime of killing the said William Guldensuppe, and prays that the said Augusta Nack be held to answer and dealt with according to law."

It was while the complaint was being drawn that Magistrate Flammer gave his opinion as quoted of the methods of the Central Office as conducted by Capt. O'Brien.

Mrs. Nack Unconcerned.

The examination was held in the big side room of the Court House. It was conducted for the people by Mr. Mitchell, assisted by Mr. Rosalsky and Detective Sergeant Price. Mrs. Nack sat opposite them, beside her counsel. She was calm and apparently unconcerned. She leaned back in her chair listening attentively to the evidence submitted and now and then fanning herself with a green paper circular fan. She was in black, except her hat, which was of brown straw, with two big green peonies and a bunch of red roses.

Once only during the hour and a half of the examination did she appear moved. Detective O'Donohue on re-direct examination was retailing the replies she had made to the queries he put to her when he arrested her, and she shook her head negatively, as if in contradiction. She did not speak during the time she was in the court, and if she was interested there was no outward evidence of it beyond the stern set of her lower jaw and the close pressure together of her lips.

Detective O'Donohue was the first witness called. He told of his first visit to Mrs. Nack's rooms, at 489 Ninth Avenue, at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, and of having found the carpets up and the furniture packed, ready for removal. Then he explained how he had arrested her after a long conversation.

Mr. Friend objected that the prosecution should begin its case by showing that some one had been killed, and then show how Mrs. Nack was connected with the killing, but Magistrate Flammer held that the order of proof was not of vital importance in a preliminary examination, and O'Donohue continued.

He told of his talk with Mrs. Nack, when she told him Guldensuppe had left her and she had not seen him since the previous Saturday, when she gave him $50, and of her belief that he had gone away with some other woman. She told him Guldensuppe used to bring all his wages home, but lately he had borrowed the money all but about $2 from her almost as soon as he gave it to her, and she was satisfied he was spending it on some one else. He said he found surgical instruments, medicine, and a revolver in Mrs. Nack's satchel.

Not Alarmed at the Arrest.

Under cross examination O'Donohue said he told Mrs. Nack he was a detective, and showed her his badge. She was not alarmed and said she had done nothing wrong. She answered all his questions without complaint and without hesitation. The detective then told of his visit to the Morgue and described the dead body. He said he had no personal knowledge that the man had been killed. He knew a man was dead because he had seen the body.

In reply to Mr. Mitchell O'Donohue said Mrs. Nack had told him of another boarder who had quarreled with Guldensuppe, but had not given his name. He said she told him the men had fought and that she had had three or four quarrels with Guldensuppe.

It was at that portion of O'Donohue's testimony that Mrs. Nack signified her disapproval by shaking her head.

Frank Gartner was the next and last witness of the day. He told of his long acquaintance—three years—with Guldensuppe, and of having seen him almost naked daily at the baths. He described the tattoo mark on Guldensuppe's breast as about 4 by 2½ inches, and said when he saw the remains at the Morgue he found the flesh had been cut from that portion of the corpse where Guldensuppe had the figure of a woman's head tattooed. He told of his identification of the body, and said he made it not so much from the scar on the index finger of the left hand as from another mark.

Replying to Mr. Friend, he said he had seen thousands of men naked, but had never seen one marked as the corpse and Guldensuppe. He had no doubt of the correctness of his identification. He last saw Guldensuppe alive at 3 o'clock A. M. on Friday, June 26.

That ended Gartner's testimony. It was then 5:30 o'clock, and Magistrate Flammer decided to adjourn unless counsel on both sides were satisfied the case could be completed within a couple of hours. All the counsel were sure that it could not and began discussing the date for a continuance of the case. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Rosalsky wanted Wednesday, but Mr. Friend said he saw through the scheme, which was to procure an indictment from the Grand Jury Tuesday and debar him from learning the case for the people.

Counsel Asks Fair Play.

"The people have no case against this woman," he declared, "and they are afraid to show their weakness. The Grand Jury hears only one side. If counsel will assure me they are not asking this delay for the purpose I intimate and will promise not to obtain an indictment until this Court has heard all the evidence my client will consent to any delay they ask."

"The Grand Jury has the right to indict," and "we have no power to make any such bargain," said Mr. Rosalsky and Mr. Mitchell together.

"Then, your Honor," said Mr. Friend, addressing the Court, "I ask you to continue this examination to-morrow or Sunday. Monday is a holiday."

Magistrate Flammer set the time at Tuesday at 10:30 A. M.

Detective Sergeant Price whispered to Mr. Mitchell, and he asked that Mrs. Nack be remanded to Headquarters until Tuesday.

Magistrate Flammer shook his head. "I shall not remand her to the Central Office," he decided, "unless she consents to go."

"You will consent for your client, Mr. Friend?" asked counsel.

"What!" retorted Mr. Friend, "Consent? Don't you think we've had enough of headquarters? If you had shown any desire to be fair and to have given this woman an opportunity to hear the very flimsy case against her I might have tried to persuade her to go back, but as it is she will go to the Jefferson Market Prison, where she can demand her rights."

Magistrate Flammer made the order as requested, and Mrs. Nack, escorted by the detectives, was taken into the prison.

Mr. Friend said he had advised her to make no statement. It was explained to him that if his client would account for her time between 3 o'clock Friday, June 25, and the same hour of the following day, the case against her must fall to the ground, but he said she did not have to account for it. She had a perfect right to be anywhere she wanted to be, and it was for the detectives to prove that she was not engaged at her ordinary business, and was connected with the disappearance of Guldensuppe and the murder of the man whose headless trunk is now at the Morgue.

Police Hard at Work.

The police are apparently fully convinced that the identification of the remains is complete, but the Morgue officers and Coroner Tuthill say they are not yet satisfied. Half a dozen persons saw the corpse yesterday, and while some of them said it was Guldensuppe, others declared it was not. It was reported at the Morgue that the chiropodist of the Murray Hill Baths had declared positively that the feet were not those of the big masseur, but at the baths it was said the chiropodist had not visited the Morgue, and had not expressed any opinion on the subject.

Capt. O'Brien's men are trying to find Martin Thorn, the former boarder in the Guldensuppe household, who is said to have been favored by Mrs. Nack and to have made threats against Guldensuppe, but so far they have not succeeded in obtaining any clue to his whereabouts. Incidentally the police are running down all the canards published and whispered that touch them about the case, and are proving and disproving the conflicting statements Mrs. Nack is said to have made under the detectives' cross-examination.

Capt. O'Brien said last night that a search of Mrs. Nack's effects had disclosed a quantity of wrapping paper of the same color and texture as that around the portion of the body found in the Ogden pond last Sunday. The paper around the body—a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES was present when it was taken from the High Bridge Station to the Morgue—was ordinary manilla wrapping paper, such as may be found in every store that uses plain paper for wrapping up parcels in the city.

Mrs. Nack's Money.

The police believe Mrs. Nack lied in the matter of the money which she drew from the Franklin Savings Bank, a part of which, $50, she says she gave to Guldensuppe. She said she drew that amount Saturday and the remainder of her deposits there Monday to pay her passage to Europe. The deposits in the bank were made in a name other than her own, but her account showed she had there $315. Of this, she got $50 Saturday, and on Monday she drew the balance, $265. When searched on Thursday the sum of $340 was found in her corset, indicating, the police argue, that she could not have given the $50 to Guldensuppe, as she says she did.

Capt. O'Brien declined to express any opinion as to Mrs. Nack's guilt or the probability of his men finding Martin Thorn. He said the District Attorney had advised him not to talk about the case. He also refused to say what, if anything, had been learned from the examination of the correspondence found in Mrs. Nack's trunks, but said many of the letters were from her husband, Herman Nack, and her mother in Germany.

A man who said he was Guldensuppe's nephew arrived at Police headquarters last night and inquired the way to the Morgue. He had a talk to Detective Sergeant McCauley, and then left the building. As no officer was sent with him, it is presumed that the police do not consider his identification of any great value in the case.

PRICES OF HIDES ADVANCING.

Chicago Packers Sold Up on All but Native Steers of Spring Kill.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The Shoe and Leather Review to-morrow will say:

"The Chicago packers continue to advance their prices. They are closely sold up on all kinds of hides, except native steers of Spring kill. Of these about 50,000 are held in salt unsold. There is still a good inquiry for hides, and only the limited stocks and high prices prevent a continuation of the large sales reported last week.

"The packers are now asking 10¼ cents and 10½ cents for late June native steer hides, 9¾ cents for butt branded steers, 10¼ cents for heavy and 9½ cents for light Texas steer hides, 9 cents for Colorados, and 9¾ cents for heavy and 10¼ cents for light native cow hides. Country buff hides are sold out at 9 cents, and there are rumors of a sale at 9¼ cents."

The Winner

In the Long Run is the One Possessing Superior Qualities for the Purpose in View.

The fact that the greatest sales have been attained and the greatest cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla proves the superiority of this medicine. The people have faith in it because they have found it cures when all others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

DEDHAM PLAYERS WON.

A Hotly Contested Match on the New Polo Field of the Meadowbrook Club.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., July 2.—One of the best polo matches in point of interest that has ever been witnessed on Long Island was played between the second team of the Rockaway Hunt Club and the Dedham Polo Club team of Dedham, Mass. The first period was interesting, but the second and third were intensely so from commencement to finish, and were replete with many brilliant plays by every member of both teams. The game was played on the new polo field of the Meadowbrook Club, which, with the exception of the Newport field, is the finest in America.

hTe Rockaways, who were given a handicap of 10 goals, were thought to be sure winners, but by slack work in the third period they lost to the Dedham by one goal. The total score was: Dedham, 14 goals; Rockaway, 13 goals.

Many well-known society people witnessed the game, the Meadowbrook, Rockaway, and Dedham Hunt Clubs being well represented.

The tournament continues to-morrow, when the finals will be played.

Receiver for the Bassick Mine.

DENVER, Col., July 2.—Judge Allen today appointed John C. Montgomery receiver for the Bassick Mine, pending a decision in the litigation that is in progress involving the title to the property.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—R. S. Bosher, Richmond; Charles A. Brown, Chicago; F. P. Fitch, Boston.

ASTOR—W. D. Beardmore, Toronto; J. B. Taft, Providence; J. L. Smithmeyer, Washington; W. T. Morehouse, Seneca Falls; Earl H. Marvel, Hartford, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Washington.

BARTHOLDI—H. W. Harper, Austin, Texas; L. R. Bolles, Norwich, Conn.

BELVEDERE—H. Grove, Milwaukee; T. B. Whittaker, Philadelphia; W. O. Arnold, Boston.

BREVOORT—W. G. Stewart, Philadelphia; A. B. Crane, Baltimore; Dr. H. Hartwig, Buffalo; E. G. Hoyt, Lakeville, Conn.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—I. Tolusky Lajos, Buda-Pesth; E. D. Jamison, San Francisco; H. B. Spattom, Toronto; George H. Miller, Hull, Canada; Norman Fox, Morristown, N. J.; M. L. Livingston, Peabody, Mass.

BUCKINGHAM—M. B. Schlevengen, Brookline, Mass.; H. L. Carter, Overbrook, Penn.

CAMBRIDGE—Ross W. Whistle, Baltimore.

CONTINENTAL—George L. Davenport, Elmira; H. T. Osborne, Boston; Charles E. Beauchamp, Baltimore.

DEVONSHIRE—James Harmon, Rahway; G. B. Warner, Chicago.

EVERETT—G. P. Putnam, Boston; James B. Butterworth, Montreal; George B. Sterling, Bridgeport; C. A. Emilse, Salt Lake City, Utah; Cyrus Brewster, Derby, Conn.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. R. Burnham, Syracuse; E. Mumford Preston, London; C. B. Hull, Detroit; H. Melvill Semona, London; José Ma Sacuz, Guayaquil; George E. Dana, Syracuse; M. Aspiazer, Guatemala; D. P. Brower, Chicago.

GERLACH—John Donovan, St. Joseph, Mo.; B. W. Butler, El Passo, Texas.

GILSEY—T. D. Juadra, San Francisco; George Prevost, Montreal; Oscar J. Lynch, Cleveland; J. W. Culpepper, Clearwater Harbor, Fla.

GRAND—C. S. Edmonds, Southbridge, Mass.; John T. Devine, Washington; C. A. Bradford, San Francisco; S. C. Williams, Rochester.

GRAND UNION—H. Campbell, Albany; Edward Kirk Talcot, Goshen; M. Plummer, London; B. Pettingill, Victoria, B. C.; A. Garceau, Montreal; W. Mortimer Grant, St. Paul; W. E. Mead, Middletown, Conn.; G. G. Pond, State College, Penn.

HOFFMAN — J. B. Creighton, London; Sir Adolph Caron, W. A. Allen, Ottawa; C. H. Owens, Roanoke; Alexander Taggart, Indianapolis; Selden Fish, Chicago; Edward S. Page, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Lloyd W. Bowers, C. N. Stuart, H. B. Speed, John L. Shortall, Chicago; B. F. Vaughan, Providence; J. H. Coggswell, Cleveland; Charles B. Young, Washington; W. L. M. Barns, L. H. Smith, London; M. H. Chamberlain, Detroit; William E. Waterhouse, Boston; Percy Lewis, Mexico; F. William Weinheimer, St. Louis.

IMPERIAL—T. D. Addis, Kenilworth, England; R. Johnson, Oldham, England; W. E. Butterworth, Washington; J. R. Paguet, Quebec; A. S. Wade, Hazleton, Penn.

MANHATTAN—Charles E. Chase, Hartford; C. G. Warner, W. C. Johnson, Chicago; Prof. J. M. Von Vleck, Middletown, Conn.; Dr. F. W. Payne, L. L. Hopkins, Boston; Thomas B. Garrett, Jr., Cambridge; Prof. A. C. McLaughlin, Binghamton; J. O. Moss, Sandusky; F. H. Hawley, Le Roy, Ohio.

MARLBOROUGH—Joseph A. Jackson, Bombay, India; O. L. Putnam, New Orleans; Dr. G. N. Kreider, Springfield, Ill.; J. E. O'Brien, Pensacola.

METROPOLE—F. Coleman, Baltimore; Charles Reynolds, Philadelphia.

MORTON—J. B. Hampton, Washington; ex-Senator Jacob Rice, Kingston, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL—Dr. Casey A. Wood, Chicago; Ralph M. Kittrick, Cambridge; Frank Byrone, Glens Falls; Charles King, Little Falls, N. Y.; Charles H. Pratt, Minneapolis; James J. Child, Lansingburg; Paymaster A. N. Michler, United States Navy; Charles Laurie, Boston; Frederick Cook, Rochester.

NETHERLAND—M. Douglass, Albany; W. B. Jennings, Cleveland; Sigfried Steiner, Birmingham, Ala.; G. I. Faust, Baltimore; A. A. Archer, Easton, Penn.

NEW AMSTERDAM — Frank J. Darrell, Worcester; D. E. Russell, Depew, N. Y.; E. W. Curtiss, New Rochelle.

NORMANDIE—Samuel W. Scott, Stockbridge, Mich.; E. C. Baker, Orange; A. C. Hall, Albany; Dr. C. P. Lindsley, New Haven.

PARK AVENUE—W. H. Forwood, Washington; James Holroyd, Albany; H. A. Atharman, Chicago; Foster Pruyn, Albany; William H. Watson, Utica.

PLAZA—Lincoln K. Warren, Columbus, Ohio; H. R. Dodd, East Orange; Franklin Pierce Slummer, B. Dallas Dohnert, Philadelphia.

SAVOY—Capt. Manliston, Portland, Ore.; Frank Herrick, Thomas Reed, Rhinebeck; E. Richter, Newark; James McGregor, Portsmouth, Va.; P. D. Ferguson, St. Paul.

SINCLAIR—Winslow M. Bell, Milton, N. Y.; George Robinson, Chicago; James Murray, Toronto.

STURTEVANT—Carl Alberts, Albany; E. D. Elliotte, Opaloussas, La.; J. Hoffman, Albany.

ST. CLOUD—M. A. Griggs, New Haven; Charles F. Pain, Virginia.

ST. DENIS—William B. Campbell, London; Charles E. Upham, Detroit; John L. Richmond, Meriden, Conn.

UNION SQUARE—O. F. Baker, Philadelphia; W. H. Colebrook, Syracuse; W. A. Marshall, Albany; F. N. Wagstaff, Detroit.

VENDOME—J. H. Hall, Baltimore.

WALDORF—José Andrade, Washington; Dr. A. W. Biddle, Philadelphia; ex-Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus, St. Louis; Count des Gartz, Paris.

WINDSOR—N. B. Ream, Chicago; Abner McKinley, Washington; C. C. Briggs, Pittsburg; E. C. Hibbard, Boston; F. D. Goodhue, Cincinnati; F. Gardner, Pomfret, Conn.; C. S. Wilson, Bangor; J. Henry

FINISHING THE TARIFF BILL

Possible the Senate May Be Able to Take Its Final Vote Some Time To-day.

DISCUSSION ON RECIPROCITY

Finance Committee's Amendment Prevails — Retaliatory Clause also Adopted—Provision for Taxing Stock and Bond Sales Not Submitted.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Reciprocity and retaliation were the two phases of the Tariff bill to occupy the attention of the Senate to-day, to the exclusion of all other subjects. Both provisions were agreed to, although the debate on the reciprocity clause was protracted to 6 o'clock.

Just before adjournment, Mr Allison endeavored to secure an agreement on the time for a final vote, but Mr. Teller said he would not consent to fixing the time until all proposed amendments had been submitted to the Senate. As Mr. Allison was not prepared to submit these amendments, he withdrew his request, and the time for the final vote was left open, although there is still hope that it will be reached to-morrow.

As soon as the Tariff bill was taken up this morning, Mr. White, (Dem., Cal.,) in behalf of the minority of the Finance Committee, asked Mr. Allison as to the programme on tea, beer, the anti-trust amendment, and other important questions.

Mr. Allison responded that an amendment relating to the increase of the revenue to be derived from the bill would be brought in later in the day. As to other questions, a little more time was desired.

Mr. Teller (S. Rep., Col.,) inquired what the committee or caucus contemplated doing on the question of decreasing the tax on distilled spirits, in view of the letter written by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Allison answered that the whole question of distilled spirits had been gone over. Personally, he believed a lower tax would be productive of greater revenue, but he thought it unwise to go into the complex question in connection with this Tariff bill.

Mr. Teller said the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury indicated a desire for legislation on this subject. Then the Senator added:

"Before this bill is disposed of I will discuss what should be done in decreasing the tax on spirits. I will show that the committee is giving away $2,000,000 a month to the detriment of consumers who bear the tax burdens, and to the detriment of honest dealers in distilled spirits."

The paragraph relating to nickel was then taken up and changed, making the rates on nickel ore 3 cents per pound on the nickel contained therein; nickel matter, 4 cents per pound; nickel oxide, alloy, &c., 8 cents per pound.

Views as to Retaliation.

This brought the Senate to the retaliatory clause, so-called, providing that "whenever any country pays a bounty on any article, then upon the importation of that article into the United States there shall be levied and paid in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this act an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed."

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) spoke against the amendment, saying he regarded it as opening the way to a disregard of our treaty obligations with at least two European countries—Austria-Hungary. He read the protest of Baron von Thielmann, the German Ambassador, and Baron von Hengelmuller, the Austrian Minister, against the proposed discriminatory duty. He argued against it not only as a breach of international relations with friendly powers, but also on the ground that discriminatory duty was in the nature of a compensatory rate to the sugar manufacturers of this country for the cheap sugars coming from sugar-producing countries.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) differed with Mr. Gray, arguing that no breach of international obligations was involved, and that retaliation of this character was in the nature of self-preservation to which any country could resort when its industries were threatened by the payment of foreign export bounties.

Mr. Caffery then branched off to the question whether the Treasury figures on the refining of sugar came from the Sugar Trust. He said enormous frauds against the Government had occurred in the payment of drawbacks by reason of false figures. He severely arraigned the Sugar Trust, saying its lobbyists infested the corridors of Congress and the people were its slaves.

Our Relations with Germany.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) argued that if Germany had the right to give an export duty which in effect operated against the United States, the United States could adopt measures to offset this, and he would not even call it retaliatory.

Mr. Gray said the proposed discriminatory duty amounting to 3 cents a pound on sugar was a violation of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia, which contained not merely a "most favored nation" clause, but a provision that no higher or other duty shall be imposed upon imports from Prussia to the United States or the United States to Prussia than the duty imposed on like articles from other countries. This was an obligation that could not be honorably evaded.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) said new conditions had arisen since the treaty of 1828 was framed, and that Germany had acted under the new conditions, thus warranting the United States doing the same.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) said he would vote for the retaliatory clause with extreme reluctance. He had been told that Germany would begin a course of commercial warfare against the United States, and he would make sacrifices to prevent friction between the Empire of Germany and the United States. There were circumstances, he said, that would make it unfortunate that commercial conflicts should arise at this time between the United States and Germany, France, England, or other countries. But if the Senator said did not see how this retaliatory clause could be avoided if the protective character of the bill was to be preserved.

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) criticised the amendment as pure, undisguised protection without excuse as a revenue measure. The Senator criticised his Democratic associate, Mr. Caffery, for defending this purely protective provision. Mr. Caffery defended his position as consistent with Democracy.

The vote was then taken, and the retaliatory clause was agreed to—33 to 19. Two Democrats—Caffery and McEnery of Louisiana—and Messrs. Allen and Kyle, Populists, voted with the Republicans in the affirmative, and Messrs. Mantle and Teller with the Democrats in the negative.

The Reciprocity Section.

The reciprocity section was next considered, Mr. Allison offering the new provision, the text of which has been heretofore given. It was changed slightly by providing that the reciprocity treaties be made "by and with the consent of the Senate." In brief, the section authorizes the President to negotiate commercial treaties for not more than five years, and granting a "reduction of the duties imposed by this act to the extent of not more than 20 per cent. thereof," or for the transfer during that period of designated articles from the dutiable to the free list being the natural products of such foreign countries and not of the United States.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) stated in a few words that the proposed amendment sought to deprive the House of Representatives of its Constitutional right to originate and participate in all revenue measures.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) took the same view, while Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) and Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) contended that the participation of the House in the passage of this bill was an authorization of the treaties.

Mr. Vest spoke of the assaults of this bill on Germany, Japan, Argentina, and other countries, and declared that not one of these countries would want a reciprocity treaty with this country after being thus assailed. Mr. Vest reviewed the operation of the reciprocity treaties negotiated under the McKinley act, asserting that our export trade had not been benefited by them.

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) referred to the recent trip of South American officials to cities of the United States with a view to encouraging trade, and said it would be futile when the American people by this bill turned their back on the rest of the world and made commerce a crime.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) argued that the reciprocity paragraph disregarded the Constitutional rights of the House of Representatives.

Why Morgan Favors Reciprocity.

Mr. Morgan answered the criticism of his associate (Pettus) and others by saying that while he shared this view at one time, the United States Supreme Court had passed upon the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law, and had held that it in no way disregarded the rights of the House of Representatives. Mr. Morgan said the reciprocity provision was a modification of the severity of the bill, and he would support it.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) supported the reciprocity amendment, saying that treaties contemplated were clearly within the treaty-making power.

Mr. Teller (S. Rep., Col.,) argued that a grave question was involved in taking from the House of Representatives the power to co-operate in making reciprocity treaties. It was too grave a question to be brought into the Senate during the closing hours of the tariff debate. The Senator said he wanted to vote for some reciprocity clause, but not for one in violation of the Constitution.

Mr. Chandler made the point that the House of Representatives had originated the reciprocity proposition, and the Senate paragraph was only a modification of the House provision.

Chandler Placed on Guard.

As Mr. Chandler spoke, Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) interjected an inquiry as to whether the Finance Committee had commissioned the New Hampshire Senator to occupy the floor until they were able to frame a stamp amendment.

Mr. Chandler answered that he had been asked merely to occupy the floor and look out for anything the Senator from Colorado might say worthy of notice. But as nothing of that kind had come before the Senate, he would confine his attention to reciprocity. Mr. White made a legal argument against the constitutionality of the reciprocity clause.

The amendment was then agreed to, 30 to 18, two Democrats, Gray and Morgan, and Messrs. Harris (Kansas) and Heitfeld, Populists, voting with the Republicans in the affirmative, and Messrs. Teller and Stewart with the Democrats in the negative.

It was now nearly 6 o'clock. Before adjourning Mr. Allison said he would be glad to secure an agreement on a time for a final vote. There was a momentary lull, and then Mr. Teller said it would be useless to try and fix a time for a vote unless Senators knew what amendments were to be proposed. He had no desire to delay the bill, and he could see no reason why a vote could not be reached to-morrow.

Mr. Allison thereupon withdrew his request that a time be fixed for a vote.

At 6 o'clock the Senate held an executive session and then adjourned.

JAPAN AND THE TARIFF.

Count Okuma Proposes to Retaliate Against American Goods.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 2.—Count Okuma, the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, delivered himself as follows at Shizuoka recently with regard to the new tariff now being revised by American legislators:

"Referring to the proposed customs duties I may say that it is a very important subject, and bears upon the tea business of Shizuoka Prefecture. I cannot make conclusive conclusions regarding the tariff, but I believe that the majority of the people of the United States are opposed to its coming into force.

"On account of the heavy duty to be imposed on tea an equivalent duty will be put on our chief articles of export, such as silks, sugars, and carpets. This is an unpleasant fact to face, but there is no help for it. The proposed tariff will affect Japan more than it will England, France, and Belgium. It appears that the only course open is to warn America that Japan and other powers will reciprocate by imposing heavy duties upon her goods."

CIGARETTE TAX DOUBLED.

Action of Republican Senators on the Tobacco Schedule.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Republican Senatorial caucus last night not only decided not to impose the extra tax on beer, but it also, at the suggestion of Senator Pritchard, receded from the proposed changes on manufactured tobacco, including snuff and smoking tobacco, leaving only the provisions in regard to cigars and cigarettes of the internal revenue features of the bill.

A decision was reached to make the rate on cigarettes double that proposed by the Finance Committee, or $2 per 1,000 upon those weighing less than three pounds per 1,000, and increasing the rate for those of larger size.

THE NEW ANTI-TRUST BILL.

Senator Thurston's Comprehensive Measure Presented Not as an Amendment to the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Senator Thurston to-day introduced as a bill the provision prepared as an amendment to the Tariff bill by the Judiciary Committee to prohibit trusts. The amendment was based upon a suggestion made by Senator Nelson, but was perfected by a sub-committee consisting of Senators Thurston, Davis, and Spooner. It was expected up to Wednesday night that it would be introduced as an amendment to the Tariff bill, but when presented to the Finance Committee Wednesday evening that committee suggested the inadvisability of saddling the trust question upon the tariff, saying it would be preferable to have the two questions treated independently of each other.

There were further conferences among Senators yesterday, and as a consequence of these and of the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the Judiciary Committee decided not to present the bill to the caucus as an amendment to the tariff, Senator Thurston being the only member standing for the coupling of the two questions. The bill is as follows:

Section 1. That every person, firm, association, or corporation who or which shall monopolize or engross, or attempt to monopolize or engross, or who or which shall combine or conspire with any other person, firm, association, or corporation to monopolize or engross the trade or commerce in any commodity, product, or manufacture of any kind, among the several States or with foreign nations, for the purpose of unduly enhancing, affecting, or controlling the price of such commodity, product, or manufacture to the consumers of this country, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 and by imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years. Any person who shall aid, abet, assist, counsel, or advise any corporation of which he is an officer, agent, stockholder, or employe, to violate the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction of said offense, shall be liable to the punishment aforesaid.

Sec. 2. It shall be sufficient in the indictment to describe the offense in the language of this statute, and the fact that any such person, firm, association, or corporation engaged in trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations in any commodity, product, or manufacture, and so proceeded against, has either directly or through factors or agents refused to sell any such commodity, product, or manufacture to any person, firm, association, dealer, or corporation at the same general prices and upon the same general terms required from other purchasers under similar circumstances, or has refused to so sell otherwise than upon conditions limiting or restricting the disposition thereof by the purchaser, shall be deemed prima facie evidence of monopolizing or attempting to monopolize, or of engrossing or attempting to engross the trade or commerce therein among the several States or with foreign nations as set forth and charged in any count of such indictment.

Sec. 3. The several Circuit Courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this law, and it shall be the duty of the several District Attorneys of the United States in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case, and, pending such petition and before final decree, the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises. Whenever it shall appear that the court before which any civil proceedings brought under the provisions hereof may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside within the district in which the court is held or not, and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district or territory, or in the District of Columbia, by the Marshal thereof.

Another Proposed Amendment.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Senator Lindsay has proposed an amendment to the Tariff bill, by which an inquiry will be made by the President into the exclusion of American tobacco from France and Spain, under the Regie contracts.

POSTUM CEREAL.

A Famous Runner.

A Profession Demanding Good Lungs and Heart.

Thomas J. Lee of the New York Athletic Club, whose performances have attracted great attention in athletic circles in this country and Canada, says: "It is impossible for me to use coffee when training. Postum Cereal supplies the want to my complete satisfaction, without any of the ill effects of the former. To my mind it is the best thing for athletes that has ever been marketed."

A thoughtful man would quite naturally conclude that if the powerful athletes sought out and used specially selected food in the form of a food coffee it would be a wise thing for a brain worker to do.

An athlete needs energy, vigor, vital force, to win.

How much greater the need of these by the man or woman who wins by the exhaustive mental processes.

Postum is delicious when well made. It must be boiled fifteen minutes.

MR. WELLINGTON ANGRY.

Maryland Senator Scorns Patronage from the Administration at the Cost of Servile Obedience.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Senator Wellington (Rep., Md.,) rose to a question of personal privilege soon after the opening of the Senate to-day, and in vehement voice referred to a publication concerning a conflict said to have taken place yesterday before the Committee on Commerce in relation to the appointment of A. B. H. Warner, Jr., as Consul to Leipsic. The Senator declared that the publication was so unjust that he could not allow it to pass unchallenged. It sought to injure him with his constituents and to embroil him in conflict with the President of the United States.

Mr. Wellington said the Maryland delegation was not opposed to him, as stated, but that they would stand with him in this matter. It was false, too, he asserted, that a conflict with the Governor of Maryland was involved. It was alleged that he had attacked President McKinley, but this, too, he declared, was false. He was a free man, and he reserved it to himself to criticise any appointment. He had done so yesterday in a respectful manner, and should the occasion arise he would do so again.

The Senator said he was for the Administration and had labored for its triumph, accomplishing a work in Maryland which he thought deserved some consideration. He had the right to expect the same consideration as that accorded to other Republican Senators.

"If the price of patronage is to be servile obedience, then I refuse to give it," exclaimed Mr. Wellington.

He closed with an emphatic statement as to his prerogatives. If these prerogatives were to be interfered with, then he proposed to "make war." He had a right to be treated as other Senators, with the same Senatorial courtesy. He could not be driven from the Senate by these attacks.

"I will remain right here!" exclaimed Mr. Wellington, striking his desk a resounding blow. "No man ever struck me a blow that I did not return it with interest, and they will find me on deck if the struggle is to begin."

CURRENCY REFORM PLANS.

President McKinley Inclined to Ask Congress for Power to Appoint a Commission.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The question whether the President will send a special message to Congress recommending the creation of a currency commission will be definitely decided next week.

The President is strongly inclined at this time to write a special currency message, regarding himself as in a considerable measure pledged to this course. In fact, it was semi-officially announced at the White House late this afternoon that such a message would be sent to Congress next week, but some of the President's most influential advisers on financial questions are opposed to a message as impolitic at this time, owing to hostility to a commission on the part of Congress, and the final determination will not be reached until Mr. McKinley's return from Canton.

The Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Sound Money Convention have been actively advocating the commission scheme ever since the advent of the present Administration. It had also the sympathy of the President, who committed himself to it in his inaugural. President McKinley, however, did not care to recommend it to Congress while the tariff bill was pending, lest it might complicate and delay action upon that measure. But all along the chief difficulty which presented itself to those who favored a commission for the investigation of the currency system has been the opposition it would encounter in Congress.

While a bill for the creation of a commission could easily be passed in the House, where factious opposition would be unavailing against the operation of a cloture order that would bring it to a vote, such opposition in the Senate might be almost interminable. Several of the silver Senators have openly avowed their unalterable hostility to the creation of a commission, and Senator Teller of Colorado has declared that he would remain here until December to defeat it.

This being the situation it is understood that some of the members of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Convention are now inclined to believe that it would perhaps be a mistake to press their request for the creation of a commission by Congress. The better and wiser thing to do, some of them now think, would be to withdraw their request for a commission and to use the provisional power vested in the committee of the Indianapolis Convention and themselves select a committee to investigate the currency question and present their conclusions through the public press.

If these conclusions were such as the Administration could subscribe to, they could be made the basis of an Administration measure, modified as Secretary Gage, conducting an independent investigation, might suggest. The Secretary has been at work for some time on a comprehensive currency reform scheme, and some suggestion has been made as to the wisdom of not having a further agitation of the question, but of permitting Mr. Gage, who has the full confidence of business men generally, to frame a measure after such consultation as he may desire with financiers, business men, members of the House and Senate, and others.

The matter was under discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-day, but not in a manner to lead to a definite conclusion of policy, and the matter went over until the President's return to the city next week, when it is probable that H. H. Hanna, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Convention, and perhaps other members of the committee, will come to Washington to discuss the situation with the President and Secretary Gage. Upon the result of the conference will probably depend President McKinley's action as to a special message to Congress.

RAMIE MACHINE FROM FRANCE.

Secretary Wilson to Try a New Decorticating Process.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Secretary Wilson expects to bring a ramie decorticating machine here from France for experiment in the course of a contemplated development of the ramie industry. The machine will be tested here, and an opportunity given to study it in actual field operation and to compare the principles of construction involved in this and American machines.

Special Agent Dodge has submitted a report in which he states there is hardly a machine that will not turn out fine fibre when the stalks are fed two or three at a time, but under the rigid department rules in a test for quality with paying quantity all so far observed have failed utterly.

As there has been a steady improvement in machines since the Belgian trials of 1888, the hope is expressed that we may yet have machinery which will give quality of fibre approaching the China grass of commerce, with a quantity sufficient to defray expenses and leave a margin of profit.

Senator Teller's Wild Game Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Senator Teller to-day introduced a bill prohibiting the shipment of wild game out of the States of Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah contrary to the laws of those States.

M'KINLEY FILLING OFFICES

Asa W. Tenney for District Judge of the Eastern District of New York.

ROCKHILL MINISTER TO GREECE

Arthur S. Hardy of New Hampshire Nominated for Minister and Consul General to Persia, and George W. Allen for Collector of Customs at Key West.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York—ASA W. TENNEY.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General to Greece, Roumania, and Servia—WILLIAM WOODVILLE ROCKHILL of the District of Columbia.

Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Persia—ARTHUR S. HARDY of New Hampshire.

Consul at Victoria, B. C.—ABRAHAM E. SMITH of Illinois.

Marshal, Eastern District of Tennessee—RICHARD W. AUSTIN.

Collector of Customs, District of Key West, Fla.—GEORGE W. ALLEN.

Asa W. Tenney.

Asa W. Tenney, nominated to succeed Judge Benedict as United States Judge for the Eastern District of New York, lives in Brooklyn, and was formerly District Attorney for the district. Judge Tenney is known as a lawyer of great ability, and his appointment is considered one of the best that could be made. It came rather as a surprise, as his name had not been prominently mentioned for the place. The appointment is considered as a personal one, as he and President McKinley have been close friends for years. As District Attorney, Judge Tenney succeeded Benjamin F. Tracy during President Grant's Administration, and was reappointed by Presidents Hayes and Garfield. He held the position for more than twelve years.

He was born in 1833 in Dalton, N. H., and received his early education in a log cabin schoolhouse. At the age of sixteen he began to teach school. He entered Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated in 1859, and then began the study of law in Lancaster, N. H. He was made School Commissioner for Coos County, but gave that position up in 1862 and came to New York City, where he entered a law office, and after being admitted to the bar took up his residence in Brooklyn. He has quite a reputation as a campaign speaker, and there are few Northern States which he has not stumped in the interest of the Republican Party. He has also acquired considerable fame as a lecturer. As a jury advocate and as a public speaker he ranks with the foremost lawyers at the New York and Brooklyn bars. He is a member of the New England Society of New York and of the Long Island Historical Society of Brooklyn.

Arthur Sherburne Hardy.

Arthur Sherburne Hardy is Professor of Mathematics in Dartmouth College. He is the son of the late Alpheus Hardy of Boston, and he was born Aug. 13, 1847. He has had some military experience, having been graduated from West Point and served eighteen months as Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery on the Dry Tortugas, in the Gulf of Mexico.

He early acquired a taste for travel and literature by virtue of a trip at the age of thirteen in company with his parents through Palestine and the South of Europe. He studied abroad, principally in France. Later he was chosen Professor of Civil Engineering and Mathematics at Iowa College, and afterward Professor of Mathematics at Dartmouth.

He has been quite active as a writer. Besides a manual on "New Methods in Topographical Surveying," he is the author of a number of poems and several novels. Among his best-known novels are "Passe Rose," "The Wind of Destiny," and "But Yet a Woman." He has also been associate editor of The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Mr. Hardy is a personal friend of the President.

William Woodville Rockhill.

William Woodville Rockhill has been in the diplomatic service since 1884. In that year he was appointed from Maryland as Second Secretary of the legation at Pekin. He was afterward Chargé d'Affaires at Seoul, Corea. In 1888 he went on a tour of exploration into Thibet. He was appointed Chief Clerk in the Department of State in 1893, and the next year was appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State. President Cleveland promoted him to the position of First Assistant Secretary when Mr. Uhl was sent as Ambassador to Germany.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—East Otto, E. H. Perkins; Massaweple, C. E. Leland; North Chili, J. B. Cady; Oriskany Falls, C. W. Clark; Parish, W. C. David; Pasadena, E. L. Fitch; Rebet, S. A. West.

New Jersey—Annandale, J. C. Haynes; Hamburg, H. W. Edsall; Little York, J. R. Fox; Milford, C. H. Darmon; Mount Pleasant, William Hoppock; Delgelsville, R. A. Shimer.

Visitors to the Insane Hospital.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The President has appointed the Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland of the District of Columbia, Francis M. Gunnel, Surgeon General of the United States Navy, and John Moore, Surgeon General of the United States Army, to be visitors to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

WEED SEEDS FROM ABROAD.

Tons of Infected Grass and Clover Seed Imported—Government Tests to be Established.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Some interesting statements and words of warning to American farmers are given in a report on pure-seed investigations submitted to Secretary Wilson. It says thousands of pounds, probably tons, of grass and clover seed are shipped annually into the United States which contain all sorts of vile weed seeds. In this way such pests as the Russian thistle, Canada thistle, wild mustard, chess, dodder, wild daisy, trefoil, and plantain, were introduced here. Nearly every year witnesses the advent of additional pests of this character brought to America in the same manner.

The report says that the "German coffee berry," which many seedsmen are now advertising as a cheap substitute for coffee, is really the common soja bean, which can be bought cheaply almost anywhere. The lack of suitable places for impartial tests by both the seed dealer and the buyer has been met in Europe for nearly thirty years by the establishment of "seed-control stations," now numbering about 100, and on whose tests guarantees are based. For three years the department has been investigating the quality of agricultural seeds. The testing is itself an immense task, and already this year over 500,000 of individual seeds have been counted out and tested, and a small trial ground has been started at Kensington, Md. Prominent seedsmen, it is stated, frequently sell five or six alleged different varieties of an article out of the same bin. A collection of 15,000 vials of seeds from nearly all parts of the world has been made at the department to assist in identifying the foreign seeds found in commercial use, and the department will thus be able to give warning against new or dangerous pests. Horticultural literature, it is said, is full of quack recommendations for treatment, and special studies are now in progress by Government experts which are expected soon to develop important results. The report says most of the imported seed could be successfully raised here, opening new avenues of profit to American husbandmen, and it particularly points out sugar beet and hairy vetch seed as capable of being made an important industry.

For Dyspepsia

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. T. H. ANDREWS, late of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "A wonderful remedy which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

MINE WORKERS TO STRIKE

Ordered to Go Out To-morrow to Enforce Demand for Higher Wages.

375,000 MEN TO QUIT WORK

Coal Miners Demand to Share in General Business Revival and Industrial Improvement—Pittsburg and Ohio Differential the Real Cause of the Trouble.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 2.—A general strike of members of the United Mine Workers of America has been ordered for July 4 by the National Executive Board, whose headquarters are in this city, and also by the District Presidents, as the result of the meeting held here June 24, 25, and 26.

The official document ordering the strike says that at the last annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, held in this city last January, it was determined that the scale of prices should be advanced to the following rates: Pennsylvania, (Pittsburg district,) pick mining, 69 cents per ton; Ohio, 60 cents per ton; Indiana, (bituminous,) 60 cents per ton; Illinois, (Grape Creek,) 55 cents per ton; machine mining to be paid three-fifths of the price for pick mining, except in Indiana, (bituminous,) where the price was fixed at four-fifths of the price paid for pick mining; other mining sections a corresponding increase in price.

It was further agreed at the annual convention that the time for enforcement of the scale be left with the National Executive Board and the District Presidents.

The document then urges unanimity and fidelity among the members. "The signs of the times," the paper says, "as pointed out by the press and by the testimony of men versed in public affairs, are that business is reviving, and that an upward tendency in prices of all commodities is apparent. In the general business revival and industrial improvement, which is earnestly proclaimed, we ought to share, and if we do not attempt to share we shall be false to ourselves and those dependent upon us."

Local committees are directed to be formed and to see that action is taken at once to enforce the proposed scales In conclusion the circular says: "To insure success great care should be exercised by all that no breach of the peace occurs at any time or place, or under any circumstances."

The National Executive Board is composed of Fred Dilches, R. L. Davis, J. H. Kennedy, Harry Stephenson, James M. Carson, and Patrick Dolan. The District Presidents are W. E. Farms, W. G. Knight, James M. Carson, and Patrick Dolan. John D. Ratchford is President of the National Executive Board, John Kane Vice President, and W. C. Pearce Secretary. All these names are signed to the paper.

The officers here say that 375,000 men are involved in the proposed strike. President Ratchford says this is the best time to settle the question of wages, as during the Summer the men can make use of their little garden plots in obtaining subsistence, while the need of clothing is not so great as in Winter.

The proposed scale is intended by the miners to make work for miners profitable to them in the Pittsburg district and elsewhere. Pittsburg is paying 54 cents per ton and Ohio 51 cents. To make the differential what the Ohio operators claim it ought to be they threaten to reduce Ohio miners to 45 cents per ton, or 9 cents below Pittsburg. The miners propose, if possible, to raise Pittsburg prices so as to prevent a reduction in Ohio to 45 cents, and the possibility of even a further reduction here in case Pittsburg should keep on lowering the price.

ILLINOIS MINERS WILL GO OUT.

Spring Valley, Danville, and Peoria Men Preparing to Strike.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., July 2.—The miners of this city have voted unanimously to obey the order of the National Board of the United Mine Workers of America to mine no more coal after July 4. All employes of the companies whose wages rise and decline when the wages of the miners are affected have also been asked to come out.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 2.—A meeting of miners of the Danville district is in progress to-night. The district contains 3,000 miners, only part of whom are in attendance. Operators say they do not apprehend that the men will strike. Chicago dealers are wiring for all the coal that can be furnished immediately.

PEORIA, Ill., July 2.—The few miners still at work in the Peoria district are preparing to go out with the others July 4. Coal can be shipped in here from the thicker veins cheaper than it can be produced here with the present condition of the market, and the only hope is in securing a general shutdown and an advance in price, which will permit the payment of living wages.

COAL WILL BE HIGHER.

St. Louis Operators Expect the Strike to Raise Prices.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Coal operators here are aroused over the announcement that the United Mine Workers have ordered a strike for July 4, and the Presidents and General Managers of several of the big companies having headquarters here have gone to their mines in Illinois and Missouri to look into the situation.

The consensus of opinion among the operators is that the strike will be a long one, and that as a result the price of coal will advance, though not at once.

Pittsburg Miners Decide To-day.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—The official circular ordering a National strike of coal miners in five States on July 4 was received at the Pittsburg district headquarters from Columbus, Ohio, at 10 A. M. to-day, and copies were at once sent out to the different mines. Action on this circular will be taken at the district convention of miners in this city to-morrow. There seems to be no doubt but that the delegates will come instructed to declare a strike.

SUFFERING AMONG STRIKERS.

Coal Miners of Tennessee and Kentucky, Who Struck May 1, in Destitute Circumstances.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 2.—The situation in the East Tennessee and Southern Kentucky coal-mining sections is rapidly becoming very serious. There are now over 2,000 idle men in the Jellico district, and nearly the same number along the line of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. These men struck on May 1, and have done no work since. Few of them had any money saved up, and the majority are now suffering for the necessities of life.

All efforts to settle the strike have proved unavailing, and it is now admitted that none of the mines can be operated for several months. The strikers have so far made no attempts at violence, but as the suffering among them increases it is feared that trouble will come.

Yonkers Bank Robber Sentenced.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 2.—Patrick Flannigan, who had been found guilty in the County Court of robbery in the first degree, in having, with a confederate, held up Cashier Lyman Cobb of the Yonkers Savings Bank, April 12, was to-day sentenced by County Judge Smith Lent to eleven years' inprisonment in Sing Sing Prison.

Miss Ethel Woodnor Run Over.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 2.—While bicycle riding with her father on Broadway, Ozone Park, this morning, Miss Ethel Woodnor, fourteen years old, of Foster Avenue, Parkville, was knocked down and run over by a horse and wagon owned by Florist Many. Her shoulder was broken and her leg was badly injured.

Want the Jamaica Bonds Set Aside.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 2.—Lawyers have been retained by Arron A. De Grauw and others of this village to commence a suit against the Trustees to have the $50,000 worth of bonds issued for the purchase of the King Park declared void.

H. W. M'KNIGHT, D. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, GETTYSBURG, PA.: "In the preparation of your 'Supplement' you have rendered a most valuable service to all owners and users of the ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA. By bringing it down to date you have prolonged its serviceableness and worth."

This is the opinion of a practical educator after making a careful examination of the new 5-vol. Supplement. He finds that the editorial staff and special contributors have furnished matter worthy to rank with that contained in the last Edinburgh edition of the original, thus making the work in its present form the most perfect library of knowledge extant.

THE TIMES has a PLAN

that may just suit you. It provides for the immediate delivery of the entire set of 30 Royal Octavo Volumes (freight paid) to any of its readers. A handsome oak book-case expressly designed to contain the set is put in free, and the utility of the volumes is greatly enhanced by the accompanying GUIDE to Britannica. This points the reader to the most useful sections and paragraphs and saves time. No charge is made for the copy of the GUIDE sent to THE TIMES subscribers, nor for the monthly magazine Self-Culture sent one year, nor for the year's membership in the Home University League, though others pay $2.00 apiece for these extras. If you desire to know more about our plan of placing the Britannica, sign your name to this advt. and send it to THE TIMES'S Educational Department, 5 and 7 East 16th St., New York.

ACCIDENT OFF SAN FRANCISCO.

Customs Inspector Killed and the Captain of the Resolute Badly Injured in a Collision.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 2.—At 2 o'clock this morning the steamer Resolute, carrying sugar for the California Refinery, ran into a scow schooner which was at anchor. A Custom House Inspector on duty on the steamer was killed and another man badly wounded.

The steamer struck the schooner's bow and the bowsprit drove through the pilot house. In the pilot house Capt. Comrell, master of the steamer, was at the wheel, and Customs Inspector James A. Plunkett stood beside him. The bowsprit struck Plunkett and drove him through the wall into the engine room, killing him instantly. Capt. Comrell was thrown to the deck and severely injured.

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DEATH FROM GREEN PEACHES.

Three Children Eat Them with Fatal Results in Ramseys, N. J.

RAMSEYS, N. J., July 2.—Two children of Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Wanamaker died yesterday as the result of eating green peaches. Three of the children ate a number of the unripe peaches during the morning, and became violently ill shortly afterward. Medical aid was summoned, but was of no avail. The third child will possibly recover.

COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG.

Steamer Furtor Badly Damaged Off Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 2.—The steamer Furtor, with a load of lumber, bound from West Bay, N. S., for Barry Wales, ran into an iceberg when 180 miles east of Cape Spear.

The night was perfectly clear, but the iceberg was very low in the water. The bow of the vessel was crushed in, and the front plates were driven five feet back. The crew had to shift the lumber, as the starboard rail was under water, and it was only with extreme difficulty that the Furtor reached port. She will be docked here for repairs.

EDWARD J. RATCLIFFE MISSING.

The Actor Who Is Wanted in New York Not Found in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor who is wanted in New York on an indictment charging him with beating his wife, cannot be found. The warrant issued by Acting Gov. Northcott was received in the city to-day and turned over to a deputy to serve. The latter went to the Auditorium Hotel, where Ratcliffe has been staying, but failed to find him. The deputy learned that Ratcliffe packed his valise and left the hotel last night. It is thought that Ratcliffe has left the city or is in hiding pending the hearing before a Justice of the Peace next Tuesday.

MET DEATH SAVING HIS DOG.

Joseph Tickleman Hit by a Train Near Riverside, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., July 2.—Joseph Tickleman, twenty-one years old, of Riverside, was instantly killed by a train on the Susquehanna Railroad at noon to-day.

He was hit by a west-bound freight train. Tickleman was walking along the track. He was accompanied by a pet dog. The man saw the train approaching and left the track, calling to the dog to follow him. The animal did not obey, and its master ran to save it. As he was reaching for the dog he was struck by the train. The dog escaped. Coroner Hindle took charge of the body.

PRESIDENT OFF FOR CANTON.

Will Visit His Aged Mother and Take a Few Days of Rest.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—President McKinley left the city at 7:10 to-night over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Canton, Ohio, where he will visit his aged mother and take a few days of rest. With him were Mrs. McKinley, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Day, Mrs. Sa

MONITOR'S BAD BOILERS

Puritan Was a Menace to Its Officers and Crew—Accident Discovered the Danger.

WAS TO HAVE GONE TO SEA

The Boilers Were Over Twenty-five Years Old and Had Been a Constant Care to the Engineers—Investigation Being Made.

The accident at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to the boilers of the monitor Puritan, which were seriously damaged on Thursday, is not the first one that has happened in the fireroom of that vessel.

After the explosion Thursday an examination showed that the crown sheets of Boiler "E" had collapsed. Yesterday when a closer inspection of the damage was made it was found that all of the boilers had been badly affected.

There are four double-end boilers in the ship, and they are connected with each other by rings. These rings were found to be badly expanded, and in such a dangerous condition that they are useless and will have to be replaced.

When the officers of the ship looked into the fire room yesterday they found large pieces of boiler iron around the place. Several of the plates of the damaged boiler had been broken. The broken metal was discovered to be rotten and almost as brittle as glass, showing that the boilers of the ship are in a dangerous condition. Commodore Bunce yesterday forwarded a report on them to Washington.

Commodore Bunce yesterday appointed a board of officers to more fully investigate the condition of the boilers and engines and also the cause of the accident. The board consisted of Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, Chief of the Steam Engineering Department at the navy yard; Chief Engineer George Cowin of the monitor Puritan, and one other officer. They met on board the ship yesterday afternoon.

The report of their findings could not be learned, and they will not be made public until passed upon by Secretary of the Navy Long and Commodore George Melville, Engineer in Chief of the Navy.

One of the officers attached to the steam engineering department in the navy yard, when asked yesterday about the accident, said: "It is not a surprise to us that the boilers of the Puritan exploded. They have been in a bad condition for some time, and it was a well-known fact in the department that the boilers were rotten.

"They have been in the ship for more than an twenty-five years, although we have been constantly called to repair them, they were in such a condition that it was impossible to keep them in order. The surprise is that they did not explode long ago and kill some of the crew. The ship is one of the finest in the navy, but her condition is hazardous, and it would not only be dangerous to send her to sea, but it would be still more dangerous to start fires under the boilers."

"The board will no doubt recommend that the ship be put out of commission and a new set of boilers and engines be put into it. The department was notified some time ago of this state of affairs, but up to the present time no action has been taken."

Orders had been received by Capt. John R. Bartlett, Captain of the Puritan, from Admiral Sicard, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, to get his ship ready to go to sea for target practice. The orders were received Wednesday.

The report of the Steam Engineering Department was sent to Commodore Bunce the same day, stating that the repairs to the vessel had been completed, and the fires were started under the boilers with a view of getting up steam so the engines could be given a "dock trial" before the vessel was sent to sea. It was during this trial that the boiler exploded.

It will be some time before the ship will be in condition to join the squadron. No estimate of the cost to repair the damages to the ship could be made by the officers, and they refused to discuss the matter.

Now that the July appropriations are available there is renewed activity in the yard. In the construction and repair department 200 "furlough" mechanics and workmen, or those who were laid off recently when the appropriations ran out, have been recalled. In the Department of Yards and Docks, Chief Engineer Menocal has begun active preparations to build the cofferdam preliminary to repairing Dry Dock No. 3. The appropriation of $100,000 became available Thursday. All the competent men laid off during the Spring will be taken back just as soon as the projected improvements can be commenced. The men will be employed directly by the Government and not by contractors.

The new gunboat Helena is at the yard receiving her finishing touches before going into commission July 7. The gunboat will be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron and will take part in the Summer evolutions in Southern waters. Ultimately the Helena will be sent to the Asiatic station. The detail of officers has been decided upon as follows: Commander W. T. Swinburne, in command; Lieut. C. E. Vreeland, executive; Lieut. A. W. Grant, navigator, and Ensigns Edward Meade, Chand Davis, and H. G. McFarland; staff officers are Chief Engineer F. H. Eldridge, Paymaster J. H. Merriam, and Surgeon C. E. Riggs.

GEORGE E. STUART MISSING.

He Was Property Clerk in the Charities Department—His Books Under Examination.

George E. Stuart, Property Clerk in the Department of Charities, has not been at his office since Friday of last week, and his friends have not seen him for several days.

There was a rumor of a shortage in his accounts, and the Commissioners of Accounts, who have been examining the books of William Blake, Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, are now going over Mr. Stuart's books, too.

President Croft of the Charities Commissioners, said last evening that Mr. Stuart had kept away from the office from Tuesday before last until the following Friday, and then he seemed to be somewhat out of his mind. The following day (Saturday) he did not make his appearance, and later in the day Mr. Croft was told that Mr. Stuart had started from home that morning to go to the office. So the Commissioners thought it best to have his books examined. Mr. Croft said he did not know whether there was any shortage, as the accountants were still at work, but whatever shortage there might be would be fully covered by Mr. Stuart's bond. Mr. Stuart was formerly in the real estate and insurance business, Mr. Croft said, and has been in the employ of the department for about eighteen months.

Mr. Stuart, who lives at 2,162 Fifth Avenue, could not be found last evening. His wife and son, it was said, had gone out of town until after the Fourth, and no one knew where Mr. Stuart was. The janitor said that he had not seen him for over a week. On two occasions recently the janitor saw him drive up to the house in a buggy, go in and remain in the house for some time, and then drive away again. He came alone and went away alone.

BALLINGTON BOOTH'S PLAN.

American Volunteers to Make a Specialty of Reforming Drunkards.

Commander Ballington Booth of the American Volunteers made an address yesterday to the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Jersey City. In it he announced that the Volunteers would shortly enlarge their sphere of action. After telling of the success that had attended the movement, and which had resulted in establishing 600 commands in 150 cities and towns, he said:

"We are now seriously contemplating the inauguration of a movement that will be National in its character and a new branch of the work of the American Volunteers. It will be for the purpose of finding out and helping all those who are slaves to the curse of drink. I only echo the sentiments of Prince Bismarck, William E. Gladstone, and Presidents Lincoln and Garfield when I say that, regard it as we will, the liquor traffic is the greatest curse of this country.

"I take this opportunity of making public for the first time the fact that the Volunteer Army will shortly take active measures to help those who have fallen victims to intemperance. I stand before you as true a soldier of this country as any who fought during the civil war, and I am fighting for the principles the American flag stands for—unity, integrity, and honor."

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

Dolabra and Keene's St. Cloud II. Win the Plates.

LONDON, July 2.—At the fourth day's racing of the Newmarket first July meeting to-day, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's gelding Dolabra, five years old, won an all-aged selling plate.

This plate is of 103 sovereigns, for two-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovereigns.

There were twelve starters over the last five furlongs of the Bunbury mile, and the following is the result in detail:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's gelding Dolabra, 5 years, by Emperor-Dolinka.....1
Mr. A. Sidney's b. h. Stingo, aged, by Robert the Devil-Lady Mostyn.....2
Mr. C. J. Blake's b. g. Castle Or, 4, by Belgrave-Lady Lackland.....3

J. R. Keene's three-year-old bay colt, St. Cloud II., won the Waterbeach Welter Handicap Plate, the result in detail being as follows:

Mr. J. R. Keene's b. c. St. Cloud II., 3 years, by Candlemas-Belle of Maywood.....1
The Duke of Portland's b. c. His Reverence, 4, by St. Simon-Miss Middlewick.....2
Brimlie was third.

Racing at Oakley.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—The racing to-day at Oakley resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Lillian Bell, 105 pounds, (J. Gardner,) 6 to 1, won; Martha II., 110, (Hart,) 1 to 4, second; Metaphysics, 105, (Hirsch,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Nada also ran. Mutuals, $27.75.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Ollean, 94 pounds, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1, won; Motilla, 103, (J. Hill,) even and out, second; Elsina, 99, (Everett,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:29¼. Alvin E., Momus, and Asaph also ran. Mutuals, $20.65.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. George B. Cox, 104 pounds, (J. Hill,) 2 to 1, won; Dan Rice, 111, (C. Reiff,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Flop, 97, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:02½. Judge Quigley, Herman Kahn, Shipman, Depending Idolater, and Hamish also ran. Mutuals, $14.50.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Orlando, 101 pounds, (S. Ison,) 12 to 1, won; The Bachelor, 105, (Piggott,) 5 to 2 and even, second; Fresco, 101, (J. Hill,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:43½. Rasper, Frontman, White Oak, and Countess Irma also ran. Mutuals paid $130 for $5.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Gallante, 93 pounds, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2, won; Lutra, 106, (C. Reiff,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Miss Ross, 100, (Everett,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:29¼. La Moore and Old Center also ran. Mutuals, $30.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Egbert, 104, (Morrison,) 8 to 1, won; Sim W., 102, (Thornton,) 7 to 2 and even, second; Pouting, 94, (R. Isom,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Osman, Sedan, T. W. W., Pierrette, and Volax also ran. Mutuals, $10.75.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Harry Reed	126	Sunny Slope	109
Voter	126	Regulator	107
First Mate	124	Elton Jacket	99
Nick	120	Detective	98
Cleophus	116	Lambent	96
Yemen	111	Loch Ness	99
Hanwell	111	Chum	96
Zanone	110	Sensational	88

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Dogrel	108	Heldemere	98
Tom Cromwell	106	Counsellor Howe	98
Cromwell	106	Alvarado II.	98
Salvable	103	Wolhurst	98
Rondo	101	Braw Lad	96

THIRD RACE.—The June Stakes of $3,000, for two-year-olds. Futurity course.

Blarney Stone	117	The Huguenot	115
Mirthful	115	Laudemann	115

FOURTH RACE.—The Spindrift Handicap of $2,000 for three-year-olds. One mile and an eighth.

Don de Ore	126	Regulator	104
Octagon	123	Bastion	100
On Deck	118	Loch Ness	98
Elkins	113	X Ray	90

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Handpress	108	Widower	102
Junior	108	Nosey	102
Fayida	106	Lucid	97
The Dipper	104	General Maceo	97
Intrusive	102		

SIXTH RACE.—Free handicap hurdle race for four-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles, on turf.

McKee	166	Waltzer	134
Plushing	152	Tuxedo	130
Forget	147		

GOOD PRICES FOR YEARLINGS.

James R. Keene Pays $4,100 for a Fine-Looking Colt.

The yearlings from the Neponset, Oakwood, Megibben-Edgewater, and Collier studs, offered for sale at the American Horse Exchange last night, were a fair-looking lot, and they brought prices according to their looks. Those from W. H. Forbes's Neponset stud were most in demand, one of them, a splendidly shaped colt, out of Onama, a Hampton mare, bringing $4,100. J. E. McDonald and James R. Keene were bidders for him, and when the latter secured him he announced that he would send him to Europe next week. M. F. Dwyer bought a full brother to Central Trust for $3,200, and paid $1,200 for another colt, by Meddler-Yodel. Details of the sale, with the pedigrees of the yearlings, the names of the purchasers, and the prices, are as follows:

THE PROPERTY OF THE NEPONSET STUD.

Bay filly, by Meddler-Petrea, by Glenelg; W. Hogan		$475
Chestnut colt, by Meddler-Nekomis, by Iroquois; J. E. McDonald		200
Chestnut colt, by Meddler-Fair Barbarian, Hermit; T. Powell		100
Bay colt, by Meddler-Yodel, by Tremont; M. F. Dwyer		1,200
Chestnut colt, by Meddler-Onoma, by Hampton; James R. Keene		4,100
Brown colt, by Meddler-Sheboygan, by Virgil; Arthur White		1,000
Bay colt, (brother to Central Trust,) by Meddler-Money Box, by Onondaga or Rayon d'Or; M. F. Dwyer		3,200
Chestnut filly, by Meddler-Iolanthe, by Helmbold; Orlando A. Jones		100
Chestnut filly, by Meddler-E. Hare, by Macaroni; W. L. Powers		500
Bay filly, by Meddler-Miss Jack, by Mask; J. E. Seagram		450
Bay filly, by Meddler-Springtide, by Gallard; John Sanford		1,300
Bay filly, by Meddler-Zegri, by Dalmacardoch; William Hogan		450
Bay filly, by Meddler-Little Lady II., by Peter; Julius Bauer		275
Total for 13 head		$18,350
Average per head		1,027

THE PROPERTY OF THE OAKWOOD STUD.

Bay filly, (half sister to Potentate,) by Fonso-Amelia P., by Leonatus; Julius Bauer		$200
Bay colt, by Hayden Edwards-Austria, by Onondaga; Julius Bauer		150
Chestnut filly, (half sister to Boundless,) by Hayden Edwards-Endless, by Enquirer; Julius Bauer		250
Chestnut colt, by Fonso-Fulerna, by Falsetto; Julius Bauer		750
Chestnut filly, by Hanover-Golden Reel, by Spendthrift; J. Martin		150
Bay colt, by Fonso-Mabel Duffy, by Falsetto; Julius Bauer		850
Chestnut colt, (half brother to Come-to-Taw,) by Fonso-Molly Seabrook, by Pat Malloy; Julius Bauer		250
Bay colt, by Hayden Edwards-Spendola, by Spendthrift; A. J. Joyner		700
Total for eight head		$3,300
Average per head		413

THE PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS.

Chestnut colt, (brother to Prince Leaf,) by King Eric-Elemi, by Asteroid; J. R. Blandin		1,100
Chestnut colt, by Springbok-Miss Hattie, by Falsetto; J. E. Seagram		100
Chestnut colt, by Springbok-Jennie V., by Waverly; J. Martin		100
Chestnut colt, by Deceiver-Goodness, by Wanderer; J. E. Seagram		325
Bay colt, by Audrian-Lokwood, by Zealot; Walter Rollins		100
Total for five head		1,725
Average per head		345
Grand total for three lots, twenty-six head		$18,375
General average		707

Funeral of Charles S. Brown.

The funeral of Charles S. Brown, who died Wednesday at the Continental Hotel, was held yesterday from St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church. The burial was at Greenwood. Mr. Brown was Vice President of the Irving National Bank and acting President. He was also a member of the Produce Exchange. Mr. Brown at one time was one of the largest cheese dealers in the city. He was born in Madison County in 1820, and started in the cheese business on Broad Street in 1852. He leaves a wife and two sons, who live in Utica.

Bannon Hurried His Own Death.

Patrick Bannon, a patient in Kings County Hospital, committed suicide Wednesday by drinking a pint bottle of carbolic acid. He was admitted to the hospital last November as a consumptive patient. An operation for relief recently performed upon him failed of its purpose, and Bannon, knowing that he must die by slow degrees, hurried the end.

The most delightful place for the holidays is Hotel Castleton, St. George, Staten Island. Special dinner July 4th and 5th. Entertainment Monday evening.—Adv.

YACHT MARIETTA IS FAST

On Her Trial Trip, Yesterday, She Drew Away from the Mary Powell.

WAS OUT IN THE RAINSQUALL

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast and Quite a Party Were on Board—Description of the Yacht.

The Marietta, Harrison B. Moore's new steam yacht, had a trial trip yesterday afternoon, and showed that when her engines run smoothly, she will probably be the fastest yacht of her size in these waters. Capt. Moore had invited quite a large company to go with him on the yacht. Among the guests were Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, Col. William Worth, United States Army; E. Burgess Warren, Gen. O'Beirne, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Jacob Hass, Charles D. Mosher, O. J. Geer, Col. Harrison B. Moore, Jr., Thomas J. McIntyre, Samuel Taylor, Charles Lee, William Fleischman, Dr. Hopkins, Col. W. D. Dickey, Col. T. J. Sloane, John N. Robins, "Hal" Beard, F. H. Brooks, Dr. Race, and Dr. J. W. Hyde.

It was 2:30 o'clock when the Marietta started up the river, and half an hour later she was abreast of Grant's Tomb. A rain squall was then coming down the river, and things looked so ugly that the yacht turned back. When near Fourteenth Street, the Mary Powell was sighted going north, and the yacht was turned again in order to have a brush with the crack river boat. The Mary Powell stopped at Twenty-second Street and started on again at 3:30 o'clock. The Marietta was slowed down, and at 3:40 the two boats were abreast. Then, with 150 pounds of steam, the Marietta started forward and tried to beat the Powell. For a moment or two the race was a very even one. Then the Marietta began to draw ahead, and when she had 175 pounds of steam she easily drew away.

The Marietta's principal dimensions are: Length over all, 107 feet 6 inches; length on water line, 140 feet; beam, 18 feet. She is built of steel and divided into five watertight compartments by four steel bulkheads. She has a double bottom amidships, which serves both for fresh-water supply and for ballast tanks. She is flush deck, with the exception of a small mahogany deckhouse forward, which alone is visible above her high bulwarks. The 24 feet in length, and contains a social hall or dining room and a butler's pantry with buffet and dumb waiter connecting with the galley below. Aft of this is the Captain's stateroom. The yacht is steered from a bridge over the deckhouse, around which is worked a bright brass rail, while immediately forward of the wheel are the binnacle and searchlight. The crew's quarters are forward below decks, and are very roomy, while directly aft come a wardroom and staterooms for officers. The galley is next, and has received special attention. Abaft the galley is the machinery, inclosed between steel bulkheads, and the entire after part of the yacht is devoted to the owner's use.

It contains five large staterooms, two wing berths, and a saloon 15 by 17 feet. There is fresh and salt hot and cold running water throughout. The cabin work is of polished mahogany, and the ceilings and walls are finished in ivory, white enamel, and gold. The upholstery and hangings in the main saloon are in old gobelin with silk brocade panels in harmonious colors. The owner's stateroom aft is hung with rose-colored tapestry. It contains two full-sized berths, bath, icechests, and buffet, and in the after end extending over the counter is a large divan which can be made into a double bed. The machinery consists of a four-cylinder triple expansion engine, and steam is supplied by two water tube boilers. The engine is built almost exclusively of steel, well braced, and with very large bearings and pins to insure running cool under maximum power.

After loafing about the harbor for awhile until the rain stopped, Capt. Moore landed his guests at the Battery.

SEA CLIFF YACHT CLUB RACES.

They Were Won by Skimmaug, Onaway, and Kara.

SEA CLIFF, July 2.—The special club race of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club was sailed this afternoon. The start was delayed about an hour for lack of wind. At 12:30 the preparatory signal was given, and five minutes later ten boats crossed the line, all together. The Madcap, alone in her class, and therefore not eligible for a prize, took the lead, and had a walkover. Fred Bergen's crack racer, the Ethel, had no competitor, so went into the 30-foot class. The wind shifted around from southward to north, and kept veering all the time the boats were going over the course.

A heavy rain and thunderstorm was also encountered. Prizes were given in the 36-foot class cabin sloops, 30-foot class cabin cats, and 15-foot class open cats, the winners being respectively Skimmaug, Onaway, and Kara. The summary:

FIFTY-FOOT CLASS, CABIN SLOOPS.

	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Madcap, T. W. Sherridan	12	35	00	2	37	15

THIRTY-SIX-FOOT CLASS, CABIN SLOOPS.

	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Nydia, Albert Helmrath	12	35	00	3	19	25
Skimmaug, Thomas Clapham	12	25	00	2	54	45
Elyse, Edward Bleecker	12	35	00	*		
Saymora	12	35	00	*		

*Did not finish.

THIRY-FOOT, CABIN CATS.

	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Nellie, Samuel Stensen	12	35	00	3	08	10
Onaway, Samuel Pirie	12	25	00	2	55	00
Ethel, Frederick Bergen	12	35	00	3	04	50

FIFTEEN-FOOT, OPEN CATS.

	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Lady Ellen, J. J. Graham	12	35	00	*		
Kara Thomas McIntyre	12	35	00	3	35	30

*Did not finish.

Newport Yachting News.

NEWPORT, July 2.—The yachts arriving here to-day were: Steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer Velthra, owned by L. Lippitt; schooner Quickstep, owned by F. W. Grinnell; sloop Wasp, owned by R. and L. Lippitt.

Those sailing: Steamer Peerless, owned by C. E. Harkness; sloop Melusina, New York Yacht Club; sloop Katonah, owned by Mr. Ames.

Yachts in the harbor: Steamer Sultana, owned by R. R. Drexel; steamer Oczsta, New York Yacht Club; steamer Formosa, owned by G. L. Fabian; steamer Stella, owned by J. Beckwith; sloop Navahoe, owned by Royal Phelps Carroll; sloop Ziguener, owned by M. Agassiz; sloop Gorilla, owned by Mr. Richardson; sloop Lotowana, owned by E. Hooper.

Death of Unidentified Man.

Policeman Effing found a man unconscious in the yard of 200 West Twenty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon and sent in a hurry call for an ambulance. The man was dead when the surgeon arrived from Roosevelt Hospital. He looked like a workman, was about sixty-five years old, 6 feet in height, and weighed 200 pounds. Several letters found in his pockets from Minneapolis were addressed John Hughes, care of John McLean, 115 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Drowned While in Swimming.

Louis J. Tiers, nineteen years old, the son of a widow living at 2,263 Seventh Avenue, went to swim yesterday afternoon in the Harlem River at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. He was accompanied by William Methercoat, eighteen years old, of 2,273 Seventh Avenue. The boys had been in the water for half an hour, when Tiers suddenly called out that he was sinking. His companion swam toward him, but before he reached his side Tiers had disappeared beneath the water. The body was recovered.

Sinking Fund Commission.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners held their last meeting before vacation yesterday and wound up all the routine business. They did not act on Col. Waring's application to establish a department stable in West Eighty-ninth Street. They authorized the Controller to exempt from taxation all bonds that may be sold for the rest of the year, and approved the site for the new Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

Old Sea Captain Stricken.

Capt. Haig, formerly of the navy, and now living at Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, was suddenly stricken with a hemorrhage on the brain yesterday in the office of J. S. Hunt & Co., at 84 Hudson Street. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he lies unconscious and in a serious condition.

IN THE BASEBALL FIELD

Rainstorm Prevents the Second Contest of the New York-Boston Series.

NO GAME AT PHILADELPHIA

Baltimore, Chicago, Louisville, and Cleveland Were the Victors in the Four National League Games Played Yesterday—Minor League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	41	14	.745
Baltimore	38	17	.691
Cincinnati	34	18	.654
New York	33	21	.611
Cleveland	29	27	.518
Philadelphia	28	30	.483
Brooklyn	26	29	.473
Pittsburg	26	29	.473
Washington	22	33	.400
Louisville	22	33	.400
Chicago	22	35	.386
St. Louis	11	46	.193

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At New York—No game; rain.
At Philadelphia—No game; rain.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 6; Washington, 4.
At Chicago—Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 4.
At Louisville—Louisville, 4; Cincinnati, 1.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 13; St. Louis, 1.

To-day's Games.

Boston in New York.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Chicago.
Cincinnati in Louisville.
St. Louis in Cleveland.

The second game of the series between New York and Boston could not be played yesterday on account of a sharp down-pour of rain, which began shortly after 3 o'clock. The rain was so heavy that the grounds were soon flooded, and playing was rendered impossible.

Capt. Joyce, in common with the 1,800 persons who made the journey up to Harlem, was disappointed when he saw that it would be impossible to play. He was confident of victory. With Nichols out of the box he felt that the home team could hammer a victory out of any of the other pitchers on the Boston team's staff.

Catcher Fred Lake, formerly of the Kansas City team, reported to Capt. Duffy of the Boston team yesterday afternoon for duty. Manager Selee has made an offer to "Tot" Murphy to play short stop. Murphy was with the New York team for a short time in 1894. To-day's game, weather permitting, will be called at 3:45 o'clock instead of 4 o'clock.

Baltimore, 6; Washington, 4.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 2.—The champions took from Washington to-day the last game they will play on the home grounds until July 27. In to-day's game the Orioles managed to wrest victory from defeat in the eighth. Nops pitched well, and the Senators' runs were mostly made on errors. The Baltimores could not hit "Silver" King until the eventful eighth, when three singles, a pass to first, and a hit batsman (Jennings) told the story. Double plays and Bowerman's batting were the features. Attendance, 1,884. The score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	—6
Washington	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Baltimore, 1; Washington, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 8; Washington, 8. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops and Bowerman; Washington, King and Farrell. Errors—Baltimore, 5; Washington, 1. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 4.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Errors by Padden and Donnelly, a base on balls, Conner's single, Everitt's double, and Ryan's triple, all after two outs, in the fifth, gave the Chicagos enough runs to win. Two gifts, a steal, and a single, also after two outs, produced two more in the seventh. Friend had the visitors at his mercy except in one inning. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0—7
Pittsburg	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 9; Pittsburg, 10. Batteries—Chicago, Friend and Kittridge; Pittsburg, Hawley and Merritt. Errors—Chicago, 1; Pittsburg, 3. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Louisville, 4; Cincinnati, 1.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—The Louisville braced up to-day and defeated Cincinnati for the first time this season. Evans pitched a masterly game, and his support was almost perfect. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

Louisville	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1—4
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned run—Louisville, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 12; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Louisville, Evans and Wilson; Cincinnati, Rhines and Peitz. Errors—Louisville, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Cleveland, 13; St. Louis, 1.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 2.—Only the batting of Burkett and the brilliant fielding of Cross and Harley enlivened to-day's game. The Clevelands got 13 runs in and had seventeen men left on bases, with eighteen hits, both Hart and Coleman, the Browns' new pitcher, who replaced Hart in the sixth, being very wild. The Browns objected to McGinty as umpire, and a compromise was made, whereby their pitcher, Donahue, officiated with him. Donahue gave every close decision, and some that were not close, to Cleveland all through the game, while McGinty was impartial. Score:

Cleveland	4	1	1	2	1	0	1	3	0	—13
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 6. Base hits—Cleveland, 18; St. Louis, 8. Batteries—Cleveland, Young and Zimmer; St. Louis, Coleman, Hart, and Murphy. Errors—Cleveland, 2; St. Louis, 2. Umpires—Messrs. McGinty and Donahue.

Other Games Played Yesterday.

At Providence—Providence, 10; Wilkesbarre, 0.
At Toronto—Toronto, 6; Buffalo, 2.
At Norfolk—Newark, 13; Norfolk, 3.
At Norfolk, (second game)—Newark, 3; Norfolk, 1.
At Springfield—Scranton, 6; Springfield, 5.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 5; Rochester, 3.
At Richmond—Richmond, 6; Paterson, 3.
At Hartford—Hartford, 2; Lancaster, 1.
At Reading—Athletics, 8; Reading, 5.

WOMEN AT THE CHESS BOARD.

Unfinished Games Played Out and 20 More to be Played.

LONDON, July 2.—The games left unfinished in the former seventeen rounds of the International Women's Chess Tournament were played out this evening. Appended are the scores to date:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Barry	10½	7½	Hooke	9	8
Bonnefin	11	6	Muller-Hartung	4	13
Eschwege	6	11	Rudge	13	2
Fagan	11½	5½	Stevenson	1	16
Field	11	6	Sydney	9½	7½
Finn	3½	13½	Thomas	10½	6½
Forbes-Sharpe	4	13	Thorold	12	5
Fox	9½	7½	De la Vigne	2	15
Gooding	10½	6½	Watson	9½	7½
Hertzsch	8½	8½	Worrall	12½	4½

Total number of games won, 170; total number of games lost, 170; total number of games still to be played, 20.

Dead of Gas Asphyxiation.

Olga Praub, twenty-three years old, a domestic in the employ of Emanuel Schwab at 12 East Eighty-seventh Street, was found dead in her room yesterday with the gas turned full on. Mrs. Nolop, the housekeeper, said she thought the girl had committed suicide. She had been despondent over the disappearance of a sister to whom she had intrusted her savings.

Fraud Order Issued.

Postmaster Van Cott issued a "fraud order" yesterday against the Globe Advertising Association at 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Inspector Shopp was the complainant against the concern, which sent out lists of firms needing help on distributing circulars, and explained that applicants for work could obtain it by paying $3.50 and becoming members of the association.

Rosewell G. Rolston's Barn Burned.

BABYLON, L. I., July 2.—A fire early this morning destroyed the handsome barn and stable on the country seat of Rosewell G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at North Babylon. One horse and a large quantity of stable furnishings were consumed with the building.

Seasonable Gifts

The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, are making a display of Novelties in SILVER, in Leather, Silver-mounted, and in Silver-mounted Glass, especially desirable and appropriate as gifts at this season of the year.

Gorham Mfg. Co.
SILVERSMITHS.
Broadway and 19th Street.
23 Maiden Lane.

FINE GOLF AT SEABRIGHT

The First Round in the Big Open Tournament Brings Out Forty-eight Contestants.

BOWERS AND LAROCQUE LEAD

Some of Our College Golfers Show Up Well in Front—A New Player from England Attracts Considerable Attention by His Clever Game.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 2.—Golf was never received in so enthusiastic a manner in Seabright as was the case to-day, and the pretty links of the Seabright Golf Club were fairly alive with the social and golfing element of the town. Many prominent golfers from other clubs came down to compete with the home talent in the opening rounds of the three-day tournament of the club.

This is the largest affair ever held by the Seabright Golf Club, and it proved to be one of the most successful events held this season. The links now consist of the entire eighteen holes and were used for a big event the first time to-day. Their circuit is 4,200 yards, rather small for eighteen holes, and which occasioned from some the remark of miniature links, but the players soon discovered that the course was by no means easy, being filled with tricky features.

The morning round was medal play, to pick the leading sixteen as eligible for the hole play rounds for the Seabright Cup. S. D. Bowers, the young golfer from the Otsego Golf Club, and L. E. Larocque of Shinnecock tied for the best score at 80 strokes. The younger golfers, who are making themselves felt more and more, did especially well, John Reid, Jr., one of the leading Yale golfers, and W. D. Vanderpool, Captain of the Princeton team, both got places among the eligible sixteen. The latter, who is the Morristown golf champion, met L. E. Larocque in the first hole play round for the cup in the afternoon, and they had the most sensational fight of the day. Vanderpool led for more than half of the game, but Larocque tied the game at the sixteenth hole, and it was again even at the finish. Then three extra holes had to be played before determining a winner, and Larocque got it by one stroke.

The Morris County Golf Club made the best showing it has ever done in an open tournament, three of its members getting in the first sixteen, Vanderpool, William Shippen, and James A. Tyng. Three clubs came next with two representatives each, Ardsley, with Alexander Morten and Dr. Holbrook Curtis; Seabright, with Dr. Paul T. Kimball and W. G. Stewart; Staten Island Cricket, with George E. Armstrong and John A. Morton.

The player who perhaps attracted most attention was W. G. Stewart. He is a crack English golfer, being rated two strokes below scratch at his club, Latham and St. Anne's, Lancashire. He has been here about two weeks and plays a grand game, in excellent form. He is a valuable addition to the ranks of our first-class amateurs. The best sixteen men, with scores, are:

S. D. Bowers, Otsego—			
Out	3	5	4—39
In	3	6	4—41
Total			80
L. E. Larocque, Jr., Shinnecock—			
Out	4	4	4—37
In	5	4	4—43
Total			80
John Reid, Jr., New Haven—			
Out	4	5	4—37
In	4	5	4—46
Total			83
W. G. Stewart, Seabright—			
Out	4	6	4—37
In	4	5	4—46
Total			83
G. W. Curtis, Norwood Field—			
Out	3	5	3—36
In	4	5	6—48
Total			84
W. T. Grey, St. Andrew's—			
Out	6	4	4—42
In	4	5	5—43
Total			85
William Shippen, Morris County—			
Out	4	5	4—40
In	5	5	5—45
Total			85
George E. Armstrong, Staten Island Cricket—			
Out	5	6	4—42
In	4	5	4—42
Total			85
Alexander Morten, Ardsley—			
Out	5	5

TRIPLE HOLIDAY JOYS

Events in Sport, Music, and Recreation for To-day, To-morrow, and Monday.

EXCURSIONS AND FIREWORKS

Athletic Games Will Be Held in Many Parks, Camping Parties Will Go Out, and Wheelmen Will Make Long Tours.

Many events of interest to pleasure seekers are announced for the holiday spell before and after the Fourth. Lovers of sport, music, and the camping ground will find, in addition to specially organized excursions, a variety of opportunities to enjoy pleasant outings. The conjunction of the Saturday holiday or half-holiday, Sunday, and the National holiday, makes a three-day period destined by a large portion of the community to be devoted to recreation. Following are some of the events scheduled:

The Hudson County Sportsmen's Association will to-day begin a three days' carnival at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill. Each day's programme will be different.

The Baptist Boys' Brigade, to the number of 1,200, will commence an eight weeks' camping out at Camp Bradley, Asbury Park.

Dr. E. C. Chamberlain's camping party will leave for Petrea Island to-day, where they will remain three weeks.

Miss Nellie Benson of the Riverside Wheelmen and Fred Lester will try to lower the tandem record from New York to Philadelphia.

There will be racing at Sheepshead Bay at 2:30 P. M. and baseball at the Polo Grounds at 4 P. M.

The Union County Roadsters of Rahway, N. J., will hold a twenty-five-mile tandem handicap race over the Irvington-Millburn course.

The Seventy-first Regiment will relieve the Twelfth Regiment at Peekskill Camp.

Lieut. Anderson will take out a boat party comprised of the First Naval Battalion, on a steam launch.

Games will be held on the New Jersey Athletic Grounds, at Bayonne, to-day and Monday.

The baseball teams of the Orange Athletic Club and Montclair Athletic Club will have contests to-day and Monday at Orange Oval.

Cyclists of Companies B and D of the Ninth Regiment will make a run to New Haven, returning Monday.

Boxing at the Greenwood Athletic Club.

Concerts to-day, to-morrow, and Monday by Joyce's Military Band at the recreation pier, foot of East Third Street.

Fire balloons will be sent up at Manhattan Beach this afternoon and Monday.

A four-day excursion to the Thousand Islands of the associates and members of the Brooklyn Institute will start to-day.

The patients and attendants of the Manhattan State Hospital will have an outing at Central Islip, L. I., to-day.

The Gravesend Bay Yacht Club will have music by Prof. McCormick's orchestra to-morrow, and for Monday the Imperial Hungarian Orchestra has been engaged. Fireworks and dancing begin at 3:30 and 9:30 P. M., respectively, on Monday.

To-morrow the Swiss-American Turner Societies will hold a celebration in Ridgewood Park, to be continued Monday.

A billiard match of 1,800 points—300 nightly—will begin Monday at Maurice Daly's, 1,241 Broadway, between Hugo Kerkau and Ora Morningstar.

The Fred Fleck Association will have its annual outing to New Dorp, S. I., on Monday.

Yorkville's German Democratic Club will celebrate Independence Day Monday with games, &c., at Astoria Schuetzen Park.

An old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration and kirmess will be held by the Cortelyou Club, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon.

Commencing Monday noon Trinity chimes will ring out the following: "Yankee Doodle," "Hail, Columbia," "My Country's Flag of Stars," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Unfurl the Glorious Banner," "America," "Auld Lang Syne," and "Old Hundred." A. Meiselm, Jr., will play.

At Prohibition Park, Staten Island, a series of meeting of Prohibitionists from various States will be held for the three days.

FIREWORKS TO MAKE NOISE.

New Sorts of Pyrotechnics Provided for the Fourth.

Dealers in fireworks say that about twice as much powder will be burned this year in the celebration of Independence Day as in ordinary celebrations of the Fourth. There are many novelties in pyrotechnics. Rockets and roman candles are prepared in many new forms which are intended to enhance the safety as well as the beauty of the discharge. A great many candles are fitted with wooden handles, which in a measure precludes the chance of receiving the charge up the coat sleeve in case there is a blowout at the wrong end. The form of the skyrocket has been much improved upon. They are made with large heads and short double sticks. They are said to go very high and with a spiral movement that should be very effective. Then there are groups of rockets—five to twenty in a bunch—tied together and ignited by a common fuse to fly off simultaneously.

There have been more mines and tourbillions sold this year than ever before. The mines make a beautiful display of shooting stars and showers of fiery rain, and some are arranged to shoot off a quantity of fireballs, which in bursting disclose fiery serpents and flying things.

People who enjoy lots of noise with plenty of fire will be pleased with the two fireworks known as "Jack in Box" and the "Devil Among the Tailors." The former begins with a loud discharge of many stars, which burst, when about fifty feet in the air, into a great number of little stars. At the same time the shell beneath is vomiting forth an eruption of varying colored fire rising ten feet high. The "Devil Among the Tailors" begins with a volume of bright light in many colors, from which stars are continually shot forth which burst with loud reports when fifty or sixty feet from the ground, revealing an innumerable number of serpents which dart away in all directions, bursting in a few seconds with a deafening noise.

BROKERS FORESTALL THE FOURTH.

Impromptu Celebration on the Floor of the Produce Exchange.

The rule against smoking on the floor of the Produce Exchange was suspended yesterday afternoon, and the junior members forthwith organized a Fourth of July celebration, disconcerting those who, with falling quotations of options, were anathematizing the inventors of the July wheat corner story.

At first the demonstration was confined to harmless petards and crackers, but the first "cannon" cracker exploded was the signal for many to go out and provide themselves with noise-making adjuncts of this character. An idea of what a naval bombardment is like was had before the gong signaled the close of the market.

Edgar D. Thornburg Missing.

Edgar D. Thornburg, a former member of the Consolidated Exchange, is missing, and his office in the American Surety Building is in the hands of the Sheriff on an attachment for $100. His apartments, in the Navarro flats, are also in the Sheriff's possession, on an attachment secured by a firm of furniture dealers. Thornburg's obligations are said to be about $25,000. He is married, and his wife is said to be trying to effect a settlement with his creditors. His counsel, W. J. Woods, said yesterday that Thornburg is out of town, pending an adjustment of his affairs.

May Stop Proposed New Ferry.

Controller Fitch yesterday wrote a letter to Corporation Counsel Scott, in which he urges that steps be taken to prevent the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey from running the proposed new ferry from Communipaw to the foot of Whitehall Street without paying the city a suitable compensation for the privilege. He stated that if the company should succeed in running such a ferry there would be a clear violation of the law, rendering nugatory the endeavor of municipal officers to secure for such privileges the greatest compensation afforded by public bid and competition

FEINGOLD'S LONG MASQUERADE

He Worked Unsuspected for Years as a Girl Among Girls in Hat Factories.

There was astonishment, consternation, and indignation among the working girls in Henry Wallner's hat factory yesterday when they learned that "Becky" Feingold, whom they had worked and joked with for seven years, was not a girl at all, but a "horrid" man.

"A man is bad enough at best," said one of the factory girls yesterday, "but to think of that man—that thing—coming round here among us girls for seven years and we not knowing h ewas a man! Him putting on woman's things," she continued, "and acting just like a woman. It's awful!"

"Becky" is now plain Max Feingold. Love caused Max to drop his disguise. He fell in love with one of the girls, confided to her his secret, and planned an elopement. They disappeared about the same time, and when next heard from were man and wife.

"Becky" found that he could more readily get employment in the hat factories as a girl than as a man, and he assumed the rôle. He was aided in this plan by the fact that he had long hair, little hair on his lips and chin, and a feminine-looking face.

About eight years ago, Feingold, disguised as a woman, applied for work at the hat and cap factory of Simon Brothers & Samuel, 140 Green Street. He worked there for some time and was found to be capable. He was subsequently employed by several factories in that part of the city, and about six or seven years ago was engaged, still as a woman, by Henry Wallner & Brother, 208 Wooster Street.

Everything went well there until "Becky" fell in love. But for this masculine weakness, "Becky's" ruse would never have been suspected, and he could have gone on making hats. He was so successful at his work that the Wallners made him forewoman, and they say he was one of the best they ever had, and would like to have him back. However, "Becky" fell in love with Sophie Goldstein, and that put an end to the masquerade.

"Becky" and Sophie were so fond of each other that they dressed exactly alike. Once "Becky" came near betraying himself by getting jealous of one of Sophie's admirers. About three weeks ago the two disappeared, and yesterday a letter came from a friend of Wallner in Chicago, who wrote that he had seen "Becky" there in male attire.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S VISIT.

Is the Guest of Alderman McGarry of Brooklyn.

Cardinal James M. Gibbons of Baltimore, who arrived in Brooklyn on Thursday afternoon to take part in the silver jubilee services of Father Duffy, pastor of St. Agnes's Church, is a guest, together with Father Duffy, of Alderman John J. McGarry, at his residence, Sunset Hall, Lawrence, L. I. Alderman McGarry is chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the jubilee.

Cardinal Gibbons will return to Brooklyn either to-night or to-morrow morning in time to take part in the closing services of the jubilee, and will preach the sermon of the day.

STOLEN JEWELRY IDENTIFIED.

Thieves Arrested in Newark Had Robbed a San Remo Guest.

The jewelry found by the Newark police Thursday night in the possession of John Hammond and James Hart of New York has been identified by Miss Lilah Smith, who lives at the Hotel San Remo, Central Park West and Seventy-fifth Street, as her property. She also identified Hart as a former bell boy at the hotel.

The jewelry was stolen Wednesday evening when Miss Smith was out at dinner with some friends. Two weeks ago Hart was discharged from the hotel. He knew the location of Miss Smith's room, and he also knew of the jewelry. Soon after Miss Smith left the hotel Hart and Hammond entered the building and went to Miss Smith's room. They took the jewelry and succeeded in getting out of the hotel unnoticed. When the men were arrested they were in the act of pawning a pearl necklace, two marquise rings, and several other pieces of jewelry. All of the jewels were recovered except a lorgnette.

The men were held to await extradition papers from New York. Hammond is twenty-three years old and says he lives at 241 West Thirty-ninth Street. Hart, twenty-four years old, lives at 308 West Thirty-ninth Street.

TO STIMULATE TRADE.

Address from the New Merchants' Association to the Business Men.

A circular letter, bearing the date of July 1, has been issued by the Merchants' Association, of which William F. King is President, calling the attention of the business men of this city to the necessity of co-operation in stimulating trade here for the Fall season. The first task self-imposed on the new association is to increase to as large an extent as possible the number of buyers visiting New York in September and October.

The association has secured from the railroads, for the first time in the history of the city, special commercial excursion rates for portions of the buying season, and will utilize this concession to the utmost by spreading the news of the reduced transportation and the unequaled advantages of New York City as a market for the buyers of the country.

A direct appeal is made to the New York business men generally, as follows: "As the officers and Directors of this organization give their services entirely without pay, they feel free to urge every business house in New York, merchants, manufacturers, bankers, brokers, hotel proprietors, real estate owners, amusement managers, &c., to join this public-spirited association and to do so at once. The railroads have consented to the commercial excursion rates for this single season only, and it is imperative that the results of the experiment be made satisfactory in order to insure the permanence of the privilege. This will necessitate constant work for the next four or five weeks among 125,000 merchants and buyers throughout the country, who will be invited to come during the proposed excursions and to bring their families with them at the same favorable rates."

New Line of Steamers.

A new line of steamers—an American one—will next week begin service between Clayton and the Thousand Islands and Montreal. It is due to the enterprise of the Folgers of the Thousand Islands and St. Lawrence River Steamboat Company, well-known steamboat men. The trips will be by daylight, so that patrons will see the wonders and beauties of the route, including the rapids. The service will connect with the railroad service of the New York Central and the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg at Clayton, whence the company's steamer America will leave every other day. This craft is new, and of steel. She is sumptuously appointed, has electric lights, and a man-o'-war searchlight, and the commissariat is under the care of a steward from the Waldorf. Next year the line will have two steamers, orders for the construction of an equal to the America having been issued. The company is represented in New York by Harry Folger, private secretary to ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower.

Mrs. McQuade Died from Burns.

Mrs. Henry McQuade of 471 President Street, Brooklyn, who was burned by the explosion of an oil lamp, died yesterday in the Seney Hospital. She was standing at an open window in the basement of the house, when an unknown boy threw a lighted firecracker through the window, striking a lighted oil lamp and tipping it over, and causing it to explode. Mrs. McQuade was fatally burned before assistance arrived.

Chancellor McGill Better.

Chancellor McGill made his first appearance in the Chancery Court at Jersey City yesterday for two months. His health is greatly improved. He will sail for Europe on the Lucania to-day with his family, and he will be absent until September.

Bacot Resigns, Payne Succeeds Him.

Robert C. Bacot has resigned as engineer of the New Jersey Board of Riparian Commissioners. He has held the position since 1893. Assistant Engineer John C. Payne was appointed on Thursday to the vacancy.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Atlanta Claims the Consolidated Company's Charter Is Void and the Corporation Illegal.

ATLANTA, July 2.—The contest between the city authorities and the Consolidated Street Railway Company, which has been in progress since the incoming of the present administration, took a sensational turn to-day when it was learned that Mayor Collier will take steps to declare the company's charter void and the corporation illegal.

The Consolidated, which controls nearly all the trolley lines in the city, is a combination of a number of horse car roads operated separately up to seven years ago, when the various corporations were merged in one. The $2,300,000 of stock is owned chiefly by local capitalists, while the bonds, amounting to $2,000,000, are held in Boston.

Several months ago the City Council passed an ordinance to compel the Consolidated to grant transfers. The Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing the bondholders, brought suit in the United States court to restrain the city from enforcing this ordinance. In an amendment in which the city will make to its answer in that suit, the contention will be made that, having violated the provisions of the State Constitution against the combination of competing railway lines, the Consolidated Company's charter is null and void.

Northern Railroad of New Jersey.

While officials of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey admit that it will soon be under new management, they will not say what railroad interest will control it. The road extends from Bergen Junction, N. J., to Sparkill, N. Y., twenty-one miles, with a leased line of four and a half miles from Sparkill to Nyack. It has been leased to, and operated since 1869 by the Erie, which pays a rental of 35 per cent. of the gross earnings. The lease can be terminated by either party on three months' notice.

War on Canadian Railroad Men.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 2.—The Common Council last night passed a resolution declaring the franchise of the Gorge Road null and void and giving it thirty days to remove its tracks from the streets, unless in that time the railroad discharges every Canadian employed on the road. The Street Superintendent was instructed to remove the tracks and wires of the road if the company did not comply in the time specified.

Canadian Pacific Extension.

MONTREAL, July 2.—United States Senator George F. Turner, Mr. Blackstock, and J. Wardener of Kootenay had a long conference here yesterday with Vice President Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific Railway regarding smelting sites and rates. To-morrow Mr. Wardener will proceed west with Mr. Heany, Chief of Construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Vice President Shaughnessy told them he would build 100 miles of auxiliary roads in 1898.

Union Pacific Incorporated.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 2.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company has filed articles of incorporation. Capital stock is $186,000,000. Directors: Edward Dickinson, Joseph H. Willard, J. A. Munroe, T. M. Orr, Alexander Miller, James G. Harris, Otto H. Kahn, Henry C. Deming, Alvin W. Koech, Felix M. Warburg, Ernest R. Adee, George H. Squire, Lawrence Greer, George Q. Cannon, and Le Grand Young.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. William Lassiter, Sixteenth Infantry, at his own request, is relieved from duty with the National Guard of Utah.

Lieut. Bryant H. Wells, Second Infantry, will proceed to Salt Lake City, Utah, and report Aug. 7 to the Governor of Utah for duty with the National Guard of that State.

Lieut. James H. Reeves, Sixth Cavalry, is detailed to attend the encampment of the Illinois National Guard, at Camp Lincoln, near Springfield, Ill., from the 1st to the 14th of August.

Capt. Charles H. Heyl, Twenty-third Infantry, is by direction of the President assigned to act as Adjutant General of District of Columbia militia, vice Capt. Theodore Mosher, Twenty-second Infantry, who is relieved from that duty.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. William H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General; Major George W. Adair, Surgeon; Major Walter W. Reed, Surgeon; Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon, and Capt. Leonard Wood, Assistant Surgeon, is constituted to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, Monday, Sept. 27, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the army.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. William H. Bell, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Col. Samuel T. Cushing, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Major William R. Hall, Surgeon; Capt. Crosby P. Miller, Quartermaster; Capt. Leonard Wood, Assistant Surgeon, and Capt. George B. Davis, Commissary of Subsistence, Recorder, is appointed to meet at the War Department, Washington, July 7, for the examination of Capt. Tasker H. Bliss, Commissary of Subsistence, with a view to determining his fitness for promotion.

Major Louis M. Maus, Surgeon, is relieved from the temporary duty in the office of the Surgeon General of the Army, and will report Aug. 2 to the commanding officer at Fort Hamilton, New York, for duty at that post, to relieve Major Paul R. Brown, Surgeon. Major Brown, upon being relieved by Major Maus, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Keogh, Mon., for duty at that post, to relieve Major Esera Woodruff, Surgeon. Major Woodruff, upon being relieved by Major Brown, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Trumbull, Conn., for duty at that post, to relieve Capt. Conrad P. Birmingham, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Birmingham, upon being relieved by Major Woodruff, will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for duty as attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits at Chicago, Ill., to relieve Capt. Norton Strong, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Strong, upon being relieved Capt. Birmingham will report to the commanding officer, Fort Myer, Va., to relieve Capt. William H. Arthur, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy.

Lieut. G. L. Dyer is detached from the Navy Department and ordered to Madrid as Naval Attaché by steamer of July 28.

Capt. J. R. Bartlett is detached from the Puritan and ordered before a retiring board, Washington, July 6.

Lieut. C. Laird is detached from the New York and ordered to the Helena July 7.

Lieut. H. P. Jones is ordered to the Compass Office, Bureau of Equipment, July 20.

Lieut. M. L. Wood is detached from the Puritan and ordered to the Detroit.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CANTON, N. Y., July 2.—Frank Conroy, the wife murderer, was resentenced to-day to die at Dannemora during the week beginning Aug. 8.

GIRARD, Kan., July 2.—A. L. Chaplin, charged with forgery in connection with the absorption by the Manufacturers' National Bank of the Pittsburg Savings Bank, has been acquitted.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 2.—The contract to replace the upper Suspension Bridge with a steel bridge has been awarded to the Pencoyd Iron Works of Philadelphia. The bridge is to be completed by April 1, 1898.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 2.—Late last night Frank Clark, aged twenty-two, became involved in a dimculty with his stepfather, John Rainback. The father attempted to cut the boy, when the latter drew a revolver and killed him.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—Judge Parling, in the United States Circuit Court this morning, sentenced ex-President Henry Gardes and ex-Cashier Walter W. Brauit each to serve eight years in the penitentiary. They were recently convicted of wrecking the American National Bank.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 2.—Origan Koharian, an Armenian, proprietor of a shooting gallery, was shot in the back of the head and killed this forenoon by a fellow-countryman named Hachadoor Vartanian. Vartanian has been arrested. He claims the shooting was accidental.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—A fast freight and a coal train on the Pennsylvania Railroad collided this morning at Thirtieth and Spring Garden Streets. Robert Reagan of Jersey City, a fireman, was instantly killed. Both engines were completely wrecked, involving a loss of over $10,000.

CLEVELAND, July 2.—Judge Dissette to-day set aside the will of William Hutchins and directed that the entire property be given to the help-at-law, Isaiona Davis, an adopted daughter. The estate, which amounts to $100,000, was willed to charitable institutions, Miss Davis being cut off with $500. Hutchins died within ten months after making the will, and under the Ohio law all bequests to charity must be made one year or more prior to death.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Work Begun on Three New Churches to be Erected at Once in Greater New York.

PLANS FOR NEW STRUCTURES

Washington Heights Baptist Church in This City, German Evangelical Church and Presbyterian Chapel in Brooklyn—Recent Gifts to Churches.

Three important new churches are now under construction or are about to be begun in Greater New York. Perhaps the most important of these is the Washington Heights Baptist Church, the Rev. B. B. Bosworth, pastor, until recently known as the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church. This congregation long worshipped in Twenty-third Street, but most of its members moved up town. Property was purchased some time since at Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. The excavations are now about complete, and at a meeting of the Board of Trustees on Wednesday evening the decision was reached to begin work upon the church at once, though completed plans were not then ready for consideration. The church will cover a ground space, with the parsonage, of 100 feet square. The material will be pressed brick, with stone trimmings. Adjoining the auditorium, which will be in the modern semi-circle form, there will be rooms for the different societies connected with the church and for parlors. In the basement will be the Sunday school room, divided by partitions, but capable of being thrown into one large room. The plans call for a parsonage, but this will not be built at once. The cost of the church will be between $125,000 and $150,000. The auditorium is to be completed by the first of next March, and the whole plant is to be equipped with all the modern conveniences, including electric motors, a great organ, and cooling fans. Until the completion of the church the congregation is worshipping in the old Cable Hotel, on One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, between Amsterdam and Fort Washington avenues. The pastor will spend this month at Lake Mahopac, but will return each Sunday, and services will not be discontinued.

Foundations have been completed for the German Evangelical Church of St. John, on Eighty-fourth Street, near Sixteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, and the cornerstone is to be laid on Sunday, July 11. The building will be over 55 by 65 feet. It will have a brick front, with stone and terra cotta trimmings. The auditorium will seat 250, and the Sunday school room, in the basement, 300. The interior will have an open ceiling finished in hardwood. The cost is to be $15,000, and the church is to be completed in the latter part of September. The Rev. Lewis Happ, the pastor, is now conducting services at the corner of Eighty-fourth Street and Seventeenth Avenue.

The Bedford Presbyterian congregation has started on a part of its lot at the corner of Dean Street and Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, the construction of a chapel, which will be used until the church proper is built. It is probable that the latter will not be put up for some years. The chapel will seat 700. It is to be of stone and Roman brick, and of the Norman round arch Gothic architecture. The plans, prepared by A. B. Jennings, make provision for an auditorium, with class rooms on each side and a pastor's study in the tower. The auditorium is to have two galleries. The cost of the chapel will be not far from $20,000. Until this chapel is completed, which will be about the 1st of December, the wood structure on the property will be continued as a place for holding the regular services.

The historic old St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville, the Rev. L. H. Schwabe, rector, has recently been presented with a memorial lectern by the family and friends of Henry A. Maxmann, who was a vestryman of St. Mary's for seventeen years. It is executed in polished brass of Trinity description, supported by three buttresses, which in turn support the desk or scroll of interlaced tracery, on which the Bible rests.

A new lectern has been presented to St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, the Rev. John P. Peters, rector. It was used for the first time last Sunday, an elaborate consecration service preceding the usual morning service. The lectern, which is of new design, is of Tennessee marble and mosaic inlaid glass, and brass desk. The two heavy standards are connected by a conventional design of brass, in which is shown the Maltese cross in tracery. The whole corresponds with the church's interior, and is very beautiful. It was presented by Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Luckings and Mrs. Jane Chitry in memory of Elvira R. Chitry.

The decorations employed in the Trinity Church at the recent bi-centennial celebration are being distributed among the various parish houses and schools of Trinity Parish. The palls and shields are to be employed as permanent decorations. The division allotted to St. Agnes's parish house is now being put up.

CORNERSTONE TO BE LAID.

New Structure for the St. Paul's German Lutheran Church.

The cornerstone of the new St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, 313 and 315 West Twenty-second Street, will be laid to-morrow afternoon. In the morning the last service will be held in the old church on Sixth Avenue, corner of Fifteenth Street. At the exercises in connection with the laying of the cornerstone, an address in German will be made by the Rev. Jacob W. Loch, and the Rev. Dr. John J. Heischmann will speak in English. The singing, under the direction of William E. Herbert, organist, will be accompanied by a cornet, and much time has been spent on the selections.

The new church is to be a noble Gothic structure, with two spires, one reaching several feet above the other. Three entrances will open on the street, and above the central arch will be a large window of lace work, to be occupied eventually with a memorial window of stained glass.

The church is under the spiritual charge of the Rev. Leo Koenig, and is one of the oldest in the city. It has long outgrown its old quarters on Sixth Avenue, and the new building will provide ample scope for the large work the parish is carrying on.

One of the features of the new church will be the handsome altar and chancel furnishings which it will contain. The chancel is to be fitted up entirely by voluntary offerings, and will represent the labor and self-sacrifice of a large number of the communicants.

In Memory of the Founder.

The Sheltering Arms, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, has just been presented with a life-size portrait, by Frederick Dielman, of the Rev. Dr. Thomas McClure Peters, founder of the institution and its President from 1864 to 1893. The portrait is placed in a solid-brass frame by Geissler. Portrait and frame are the joint gift of two of the Sheltering Arms Trustees, Messrs. William R. Peters and Herman C. Von Post. This institution has also had placed in the hallway a marble tablet bearing the names of the donors of Sheltering Arms endowed beds. Each name on the tablet represents a gift to the institution of $3,000. There are fifteen fully endowed beds, the names of the donors including the Rev. Dr. T. M. Peters, Mrs. Schwabe, and Miss Wheeler, Herman C. and Mrs. Von Post, Mrs. F. W. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. David Tilden Brown, Mrs. D. W. Bishop, Alexander T. Van Nest, Robert B. Suckley, and Andrew C. Zabriskie. The tablet also bears mention of a bed endowed in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks of the Church of the Incarnation.

Church Dedication To-morrow.

The new Mount Vernon Heights Congregational Church, at Columbus and Beekman Avenues, the Rev. F. B. Kellogg, pastor, is to be dedicated to-morrow. In October last the church was organized, and on May 10 of this year ground was broken for the foundations of a new building. That building is now completed. The interior of the church is finished in natural woods, with beveled girders, and a ceiling of North Carolina pine. The windows are of stained glass and the doors of walnut. The church lot is 100 feet square, and is surrounded by well kept lawns. The building will be lighted by both gas and electricity.

The services to-morrow will begin at 9:30 with an illustrated address for children by Miss Emily K. Mellen of Mount Vernon. At 11 o'clock the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and baptism, will be administered. The evening and dedicatory service will begin at 7:45. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. C. C. Creegan, District Secretary of the American Board, New York, and short addresses will be made by the Rev. F. B. Kellogg and others. Special music will be rendered by a triple quartet.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for July 4.

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SUBJECT.—First converts in Europe.—Acts xvi. 6–15.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The entrance of Thy words giveth light.—Psalm cxix., 130.

The great fact brought before us during our last six months' studies in "The Acts" has been that eternal life is provided for every man by the life, the death, and the resurrection of Jesus Christ. It is the one essential fact of history in which every man is interested. No matter who the man may be—high or low, rich or poor, learned or unlearned, good or bad—if he realizes that he is a sinner, and repents, he needs nothing but to honestly receive this great fact with all his heart, and he is by that very act lifted up out of the condition of a condemned sinner into the marvelous light and liberty of a child of God. No fact can be compared with this, for it has wrought more changes in the world for the good of man, and the glory of God, than all other facts put together. No fact, therefore, needs to be repeated so often, or so emphatically, as this great fact of all time that "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." (First Timothy, i., 15.)

The reception of this sublime truth not only demands an active and a holy life, but it awakens an irresistible desire for such a life. The first question it asks is, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" (Acts, ix., 6.) In the truly awakened child of God this desire cannot be repressed. It had complete possession of the mind and heart of Paul, and ruled him and his companions with despotic power in all of their missionary work. We are not surprised, therefore, now to hear Paul say to Barnabas, "Let us go again and visit our brethren in every city where we have preached the word of the Lord and see how they do." (xv., 36.) He was anxious for their spiritual welfare, and this anxiety on his part inaugurated the second great missionary effort of the Church. The circumstances of the time are interesting and important.

After the great conference in Jerusalem in regard to the necessity of circumcision, Paul and Barnabas returned to Antioch. Two "prophets," or teachers, of Jerusalem—Judas and Silas—accompanied them. Perhaps Titus and John Mark also returned with them. If Peter was not one of their company he probably followed them not long afterward. In their hands they brought the decision of the Council, that circumcision was not necessary to salvation. It might be practiced if other reasons rendered it advisable, but the Apostles and the whole Church at Jerusalem emphatically condemned that teaching which said, "Except ye be circumcised after the manner of Moses ye cannot be saved." Circumcision could neither be a helper to the cross nor a substitute for it. This was not only their decision but "it seemed good to the Holy Ghost" also. (xv., 28.) This decree caused great rejoicing in the Church at Antioch. Having delivered it, Judas returned to Jerusalem. The rest of the delegation remained in Antioch, "teaching and preaching the Word of the Lord," (xv., 35.)

Paul and Peter Disagree.

While they were doing this, the incident recorded in Gal. ii., 11-16, probably, took place. It had a very important relation to the great question decided at Jerusalem. For some time after their return to Antioch, Peter had cordially united with Paul and Barnabas and other Jews, in both social and religious intercourse with the Gentile believers. They fully recognized that they were all the children by grace of one Father, and before Him there was "neither Jew nor Greek—bond nor free—male nor female." But after a while certain Jews came from Jerusalem purporting to have some kind of authority from the Apostle James. They had never yielded a hearty consent to the decision of the conference, and still held to the old Jewish prejudices against any fellowship with Gentiles. Even if the Church had decided that it was not necessary as a matter of salvation for a Gentile to become a Jew yet they contended that it was highly improper for a Jew to become a Gentile. He had no right to forget his birthright as a child of Abraham, or in any way to place himself on an equality with the heathen.

Quick, impulsive Peter was at once captivated by their arguments. He did not see the falsity of their reasoning nor the conclusions to which it must logically lead. As he had once before denied his Master after earnestly promising to be steadfast, so now he denied his own faith, after earnestly advocating the largest Christian liberty. Paul, however, at once saw that a great Gospel truth was being endangered by Peter's conduct. By withdrawing from fellowship with Gentile believers, he was dividing the family of God, and if he withdrew because they were uncircumcised—which was probably the point at issue—he was exalting circumcision to an unwarrantable position. His own high standing in the Church aggravated his offense. No wonder Paul "withstood him to the face because he was to be blamed." (Gal. ii., 11.)

His protest was a noble and unanswerable argument for the Gospel. It was fearlessly but lovingly given, and Peter—who "went out and wept bitterly" when his Lord turned and looked upon him—so received it. For afterward in writing to the very people among whom Paul shortly after went preaching the Gospel, "in Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia," (First Peter i., 1) he affectionately commended and indorsed his teaching as those of "our beloved brother Paul." (Second Peter, iii., 15.)

Paul and Barnabas Separate.

Another important incident which occurred about this same time demands a brief attention. It led to the separation of Paul and Barnabas—not probably in the anger of hot dispute, although "the contention was sharp between them," (xv., 39,) but by the friendly agreement of wise consent. On their first missionary journey they were accompanied by the nephew of Barnabas, (Col. iv., 10,) John Mark. As we have already seen, when they reached "Perga in Pamphylia," he left them and returned to Jerusalem. (Acts xiii., 13.) Now, however, as they prepared to enter upon another journey, Barnabas proposed to take him with them again. But the proposition did not commend itself to Paul.

There was an honest difference of opinion between two earnest men. Each one held to his own convictions tenaciously. The Scriptures do not censure either Mark, or Barnabas, or Paul. They simply state the facts concerning them, and the issues which grew out of those facts. Neither would yield, and God made the differences of men, as He makes their wrath, "to praise Him." They agreed to separate, and thus the force of laborers was increased and the field enlarged. Barnabas took Mark, and set sail from Selucia as before, for his native island of Cyprus. Whether he went any further the Scripture record does not state. Tradition, however, says that he suffered martyrdom at Salamis, and that before his death he instructed Mark to find Paul and follow him. Whether this tradition is true or not, it is certain that Mark did afterward join Paul and by him was commended to Timothy as one "profitable for the ministry." (Second Tim. iv., 11;) to Philemon, as one of his "fellow-laborers," (Phil. 24,) and to the Colossian, as one who had "been a comfort to him." (Col. iv., 10-11.)

Travels of Paul and Silas.

So Barnabas took Mark; but Paul chose Silas and "went forth," both probably "being commended by the brethren to the grace of the Lord." (xv., 39, 40, R. V.) Going almost due north from Antioch, Paul and Silas, or Sylvanus, as he is sometimes called, passed "through Syria," and then, turning to the west, they entered Cilicia and probably visited Tarsus, the birthplace of Paul. Everywhere they went, "they delivered the decrees that were ordained of the apostles and elders at Jerusalem," (v., 4,) and confirmed the churches, (xv., 41.) These churches were probably founded by Paul himself early in his ministry, (Gal. i., 21,) and the decrees were addressed to them as well as to the brethren in Antioch and Syria, (xv., 23.)

Leaving Cilicia by the well-known pass through Mount Taurus, called "The Cilician Gates," they descended into the plain, where were situated the towns of Derbe, Lystra, and Iconium. At Lystra they were welcomed by Timothy, whose history we have but recently considered. Taking him with them, they passed on beyond Antioch in Pisidia, into the wild regions of Phrygia and Galatia.

From Galatia they proposed to continue their journey to the west into that part of "Asia," or, rather, Asia Minor, where "the seven churches" of "The Revelation" were situated. But by direct vision, or some providential interference, they were turned from this purpose, and so changed their course to the northeast with the intention of visiting the Province of Bithynia. Again, however, "The Spirit suffered them not," (v. 7.) So time after time their own plans were frustrated. With willing obedience, however, they turned from their own way and took God's way. So they came to Alexandria Troas on the sea. Now, the reason why their own plans had been so often brought to naught was made clear to them by a vision which "appeared to Paul in the night; there stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, Come over into Macedonia and help us." (v. 9.) To hear the call was to answer it.

Securing the first vessel sailing to a port in Macedonia, Paul and his companions at once set sail. From the language of the narrative it is evident that Luke, the historian and "the beloved physician," (Colossians iv., 14,) had now joined the company. A favorable wind brought them the next day to the Island of Samothracia, "and the day following" (v. 11., R. V.,) they reached Neapolis. This was the port of entry for "Philippi, which is the chief city of that part of Macedonia and a colony." (v. 12.)

The Mission to Macedonia.

Arriving in that city it at once became a question how to find opportunity to speak to the people. There were but very few Jewish residents and no synagogue. So they "were in that city abiding certain days" without accomplishing anything. "On the Sabbath day," however, Luke says, "we went forth without the gate, by a river side where we supposed there was a place of prayer." (v. 13, R. V.,) They were not mistaken. They acted upon the known habits of the Jewish people where they were few in number, to select such places for religious services.

The congregation which gathered there that day was small, and apparently consisted only of women. But they had come together to worship the true God and Paul and his companions spoke to them. It was a very simple and apparently a very unimportant thing to do. Yet it was the entering of the wedge which overturned heathenism in Europe and made it a Christian land.

What was said that day to that little company of women has not been recorded. To one, at least, the words spoken were very gracious words. Her name was Lydia. She was probably not a Jewess, but a proselyte. She was a native of Thyatira, a city in the province of "Asia," in which they had been so recently "forbidden of the Holy Ghost to preach the Word." (v. 6.) She was a seller of purple goods and purple dyes, for which her native province had had a long and deserved reputation. Her eyes were shut and her heart was dark. Yet it is evident that she longed for light. So she sought the place "where prayer was wont to be made" rather than the places of amusement or of art opened on that day, and frequented by the careless world about her. There was no power in them to satisfy the longings of an immortal soul.

As she sat and listened to Paul, it was as when Jesus Himself drew nigh to the two disciples on the way to Emmaus, and opened to them the Scriptures. Her understanding was enlightened, and her heart was touched by the Holy Ghost, so "that she attended unto the things which were spoken," (v. 14.) In her was fulfilled the words of the Psalmist, "The entrance of Thy words giveth light." When her heart was opened to receive the Word of God, immediately her house was opened to the people of God, and her hand was opened to the cause of God.

Questions on the Lesson.

What great fact has been brought before us in the last six months, and what is said of it?

What influence had it upon Paul, and what did it bring about?

Who accompanied Paul and Barnabas from Jerusalem to Antioch, and what did they bring with them?

What incident probably occurred at this time?

How did Paul view Peter's conduct, and how did he act?

How did Peter receive Paul's action, and how did he show it?

What difference arose between Barnabas and

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EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—Round of Pleasure—8:15 Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—CONEY ISLAND—El Capitan—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Boston—3:45.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

MR. WORTH'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. WORTH condemns Mr. QUIGG's effort to keep his machine compact and manageable, on the grounds of both justice and expediency, and his condemnation is perfectly sound. Mr. QUIGG cannot promote good government in Greater New York by his course, and he cannot promote the permanent interests of the Republican Party.

But, then, neither of these is an aim of Mr. QUIGG, and Mr. WORTH in effect says so. Mr. QUIGG is working for Mr. PLATT, who must, above all things, keep control of the State machine, and to whom the election of a Tammany candidate in New York might very easily be much more advantageous than the election of Mr. Low pledged to do his duty as Mayor and to make no deals.

We shall not say that Mr. WORTH is any more disinterested than Mr. QUIGG, but his field of operations is different, and at present he is acting, or at least talking, logically in support of the defeat of the Tammany-McLaughlin combine. Whatever his real motives are, he presents the expert opinion of a most successful politician that what Mr. PLATT and Mr. QUIGG are doing will defeat what they pretend to be seeking. The inference is inevitable that they are not seeking what they pretend. Therein lies the chief value of Mr. WORTH's testimony, and it is very great.

THE TURK DEFIES EUROPE.

That is an astonishing announcement which comes from Constantinople. Nothing in the negotiations which have preceded it could have prepared us for it. The concert of Europe has seemed for many days to be complete. Even the erratic and capricious discords interjected into it by the willfulness of the German Kaiser have ceased to be heard. He has come, however tardily and reluctantly, into the agreement of the powers to enjoin, and if necessary to enforce, upon Turkey moderation in the use of her victory over Greece. The only other possible supporter of Turkey in contumacy was the other of Mr. GLADSTONE's "two young men," the Czar of Russia. But Russia has made it plain, both by her share in the united action and by her separate action, that she stood with Christendom against Islam. The demand of Europe was emphatic that no territory which had come under Christian rule should be permitted to revert to the rule of the Great Assassin.

It is at this juncture that the announcement is made, through TEWFIK Pasha, to the Ambassadors of the powers that the Turkish Cabinet "maintains the indefensible right of Turkey to retain Thessaly by virtue of conquest." This is a direct defiance of Europe, really amazing in view of the history of twenty years. The Turk has treated his most solemn agreements as if they had not been made. He has calmly denied that he has broken them, in the face of masses of testimony to his bad faith. He has shuffled and prevaricated and lied to Europe. But hitherto he has not ventured to defy her. What is it that emboldens him to defy her now?

That is the question which spontaneously arises in view of this declaration. The "sick man," or the ward of Europe, has declared his robustness and has renounced his tutelage. It would be a natural inference that he had from some quarter the assurance of a powerful support in his resistance. But it is from Germany alone that such an assurance could come, and it is very unlikely that it has come from Germany. The very sulkiness with which Germany returned to the concert was evidence of the good faith which she meant to observe. While it is true that her proceedings, which were well understood to have been taken at the direct dictation of her Emperor, did not bear the marks of a sane and sober mind, the Emperor has done nothing to indicate that he is capable of secretly stirring up strife by surreptitiously encouraging the Sultan to disregard his mentors. There is no reason to doubt that he is very sincerely desirous of peace in Europe. And certainly nobody could imagine that the encouragement of the Turk to resist Europe was conducive to peace.

The probability seems to be that it is not a foreign encouragement, but a domestic necessity, which has thus suddenly stiffened the official Turkish temper. Some light is shed upon the announcement of the Turkish purpose by the concurrent announcement that EDHEM Pasha has offered his resignation of the command of the Turkish forces in Thessaly upon the ground that he could not consent to be responsible for the discipline of his troops under the proposed conditions of peace. The "proposed conditions," of course, were mainly that Greece should retain Thessaly. Now, all that can be called public opinion in Turkey is the opinion of the army. It is as powerful as was the opinion of the Praetorian guards in the decline of the Roman Empire, as powerful as the opinion of the janissaries in the rise of the Ottoman Empire. Russia is crude, Turkey is effete, but they have this in common, that the only body of public opinion in either is the body of military opinion. This is a fact with which the Sultan and the Czar alike must reckon. Doubtless EDHEM Pasha represents this opinion. It is natural that the Turkish Cabinet should go in more fear of it than of the European concert which for so long a time they have succeeded in thwarting and which they now find themselves emboldened to defy. It was public opinion in Greece which forced King GEORGE into a desperate and forlorn war. It is what there is of public opinion that seems to have warned the Sultan that he must not yield to concerted Europe even the ultimatum upon which concerted Europe is agreed. What will concerted Europe do about it?

INCENDIARY CLERGYMEN.

Mr. DAVID LUBIN of Sacramento, Cal., has started a movement among the ministers which the protectionist managers may well "view with alarm."

Our readers may recall his proposition for export bounties on all sorts of agricultural products. We have recently received from Washington a Senate document of forty-five closely printed pages containing extracts from a number of sermons preached on the same day in Philadelphia strenuously advocating the plan. To this is added a pledge to support the plan, signed by over fifty clergymen. Of these thirty-five are Baptists, thirteen Methodists, and there is one Universalist, one Episcopalian, one Disciple of Christ, and one rabbi of the Reform Congregation Keneseth Israel.

The sermons are not marked by great intellectual vigor or by particular eloquence. They are rather commonplace in tone and in construction. They are clearly preached from a brief furnished by Mr. LUBIN himself, and with a few exceptions they show no originality in statement or argument. But they are not likely on that account to be less effective—quite the contrary, for they are precisely of the sort to stir to fanaticism the minds of those who are taught by them that they are the victims of a great injustice, and who are incited to seek a direct, definite money compensation for that injustice. The temper of the preachers is obviously sincere and earnest. Every one of them speaks from the high ground of moral right, appeals to the fundamental sentiment of religion, and enforces his appeal by pertinent Scripture texts. Here are some of the latter: "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also to them likewise"; "Thus saith the Lord, keep ye equity and do justice"; "Righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people"; "That which is altogether just shalt thou pursue, that thou mayest live"; "And he looked for judgment, but behold oppression; for righteousness, but behold a cry"; "My people are gone away into captivity unawares."

Some of these clergymen are avowed protectionists; some declare their impartiality; but all of them agree in denouncing protection, as embodied in Republican legislation, as inequitable, oppressive, and cruelly unjust. One of the protectionists, the Rev. W. T. CHASE, says: "It is well known that the producers of agricultural staples, so long as they have a surplus for export, must sell at the price ruling in the markets of the world. They receive and must continue to receive a free trade income. Manufactures and labor receive an appreciated income caused by the protective tariff. Now, so long as we have protection, it ought to be just. It ought to afford protection to all or to none." Another protectionist, the Rev. WILLIAM J. CAMBRON, proclaiming the inequity of the protection now existing, declares: "As with a millstone around its neck, protection will sink and be destroyed, if it is loaded with a burden of injustice."

We could make many more like citations. It is unnecessary. It is plain that these ministers of the Gospel, if their work is continued and extended, will undermine the whole protection fabric. As one of them, the Rev. P. H. GOLDSMITH, clearly points out, the situation must be solved in one of two directions, bounties on exports or the ultimate establishment of free trade. That the country will be willing to pay bounties on exports large enough to satisfy the farmers is hopeless. One timid attempt at bounties (on sugar) was made in the McKinley act. Though the Republicans condemned its abandonment by the Democrats, not a whisper has been heard in favor of its renewal. If we are to have large bounties, it must be by a very general public demand, which will never come. The male adults engaged in agriculture in 1890 were only 40 per cent. of the total in all occupations. Were they to unite, they could not secure this tax, which would be enormous to begin with, and to which no limit could possibly be set.

But if the farmers cannot secure the only form of protection available for them, they can easily overthrow the protection given to favored manufacturers at their expense, and nothing would be more natural than for them to do this. They will be all the more eager to do it if they are taught that it is a work, not of class revenge, but of high justice, sanctioned by the Divine command. This is what Mr. LUBIN's preachers are teaching them, and the United States mail is carrying the teaching free of cost to the uttermost parts of the land.

GOLF IN 1897.

The growth of public interest in golf and the increase in the number of golf clubs and golfers will make this year memorable in the history of the game in this country. Whether or not golf will ever become a fad here, and a veritable golfing fever will rage for a short time, it would be rash to conjecture. But, thus far, the development has been perfectly healthy and rational, and a very large proportion of the men and women who have taken up the game will stick to it. Golf is certainly no "fad" now. The game, which was well established in Scotland when JAMES STUART inherited the English crown, has been played in this country for ten or eleven years, and the development of a liking for it has been slow, until lately. Even now, there is only one golf course in this neighborhood open to the public—the free links in Van Cortlandt Park—though doubtless the Commissioners will lay out others in the pleasure grounds of the upper part of the city, (Pelham Bay Park contains suitable sites,) if the demand becomes pressing, and it is not unlikely that public links will soon be established, for entrance to which a low price of admission will be charged. The golf clubs have begun to multiply, though, and the various country and cricket clubs, and even some of the yacht clubs, have laid out links.

This larger popularity of golf will not, measurably, affect the relations to it of the veteran golfers who have been wielding the driver and mashie since the eighties, save that the invasion of their domain by the young athletes, such as the college men who played at Ardsley in May, must compel them to play with even greater care and energy than before. The fault of the American game of golf, speaking broadly, is a lack of steadiness and nicety. Splendid drives and long strokes with the brassey are more common than good approach play and putting. But these are technicalities which, along with consideration of the individual play of our still comparatively few crack golfers, may well be left to the expert reporters of the tournaments and matches. While golf is a game that calls for no extraordinary muscular development, and one may enjoy playing it who is only sufficiently skillful to keep out of the rank duffer class, yet muscle and athletic training are bound to tell in golf as in all other field sports, and some of the youngsters who have begun to play within the last year or two may be relied upon to "beat the records" when their superfluous energies have been subdued to the niceties of the game. Meanwhile, we are having some very good golf, but not quite the best in the world. There has been no particularly brilliant achievement in either match or medal play, thus far, this season, but there has been even and good play in the four or five tournaments held thus far, and in the opening of the new course of the Seabright Golf Club, the event upon which the attention of golfers in this neighborhood is at present centred, the average has been maintained. In September the arrival of a number of crack amateur golfers from England and Scotland, whose presence will probably lend prestige to the opening of the new links of the St. Andrew's Club at Mount Hope, Westchester County, will be the first incident of an unusually brisk Fall season, full of promising events. The championship matches will be played this year in Chicago.

In the revised rules of the United States Golf Association, lately made public, only one clause has thus far caused trouble, that relating to turf in hazards, which is asserted to be both ambiguous and superfluous. Presumably the golfers will have to do the best they can to avoid complications arising from it for another year. By that time the reason for its insertion into a part of the rules that seemed perfectly satisfactory before may seem more justifiable. But thousands of the newly initiated golfers, though they would do well to master the accepted rules of match and medal, will never be concerned in competitions of interest beyond their own circle of immediate acquaintance. Many of them may never get out of the duffer class, and yet bless, with their latest breath, the day they first handled the clubs. For there is health in golf, and such mild excitement as stimulates; it means hours passed in the open with a purpose in view besides more exercise, and the charm with it, which is now seen to be so infectious, is lasting, though one may never care to hand in his "card."

A QUESTION OF FREAK ETHICS.

It is very interesting to observe the respective attitudes of our esteemed freak contemporaries over the "scoop" which one of them has obtained over the other. The Journal, as we believe it has itself mentioned, alone followed the clue which led from a square of oilcloth and some disjected fragments of a human body to a German midwife. Thereupon the woman was arraigned for supposed complicity in murder, and thereupon, according to The Journal, an emissary of The World has taken steps to retain counsel for the accused or suspected woman. This conduct The Journal promptly exposes, and seems to resent as unprofessional.

It is plain how grave is the question of freak ethics thus raised. The Journal's ground appears to be that nobody should interfere to prevent the culmination of The Journal's "scoop" in a conviction. Such an interference it takes to be the employment of counsel by a hated and defeated rival. But it is the privilege of every citizen to contribute to the defense of any person whom he may believe to have been unjustly accused by furnishing such a person with the means of employing counsel. Would The Journal maintain that persons indicated by its enterprise as possibly guilty should, in simple justice to itself, be denied the privilege of counsel? And in that case, how far would it go? Would it be matter for impeachment if the Judge made a charge favorable to the prisoner and opposed to the theory of the "scoop"? Jurors, of course, who interfered with the enterprise of a freak journal by acquitting its prisoner would be held up to ridicule and contempt by the "art department." But as that always happens in the freak journals to jurors in cases which excite public interest, even when the art department is not actuated by any animosity toward them, a difference in intention would make no difference in result.

The ethics of freak journalism, like somebody's patent medicine, are "peculiar to itself." But even freak ethics must admit the maxim "Live and let live." Has not The World a right to existence? Thus far the only crumb of comfort it has found is that contained in the editorial claim that "it was The World's publication of a picture of that finger" that led to the identification of the remains. But that is not really a triumph of journalism. The only triumph of journalism that remains to be achieved is the showing that the midwife had nothing to do with the murder. That is perhaps an unrealizable ambition, but still The World has a right to cherish it and to work toward its fulfillment. The retaining of counsel is a means toward that end, and is therefore not properly to be resented by the author of the scoop.

Besides, what difference does it make? Suppose that there had been no murder at all, that The Journal had been collecting anatomical fragments and distributing them where it could find them. Suppose that it had paid the midwife handsomely for becoming an object of suspicion, and had taken GULDENSUPPE into its own service. Suppose that the whole "case" had been exploded, and that nothing was left of it but the affidavit of GULDENSUPPE, as superintendent of circulation, of the immense increase produced by The Journal's "exclusive story." Nobody would think any less of The Journal than he thinks now. It would still remain the same faithful chronicle of news and the same powerful organ of opinion, and it could proceed to prepare new scoops. A freak journal cannot live forever on one beat, and this one has served its turn. On with the dance, let joy be unconfined.

If The Sun were the personal organ of Mr. PLATT, it would hardly treat the municipal election differently. Its editorials have the narrowness, the indifference to fact, and the perversity of Mr. PLATT'S official utterances. It is a pity that they have not the point which Mr. PLATT never fails to give. He should see to this. The readers of The Sun will put up with almost any fault or vice in their journal—they must—but they will skip dullness. Mr. PLATT cannot afford to waste any influence that The Sun, if properly guided, might exert.

Mr. LOUIS WINDMULLER, in the last number of Harper's Weekly, has a novel proposition to make for the education of Congress in the financial needs of the country, of which, he says truly, the members are hopelessly ignorant:

"Let Congress, before it adjourns, make liberal appropriations for its committees to take testimony, on the spot, of the farmers in the West, the manufacturers and planters of the South, the bankers and merchants in our money centres, and experts everywhere. Inquiries should not be confined to this country; men-of-war like the Minneapolis could find no better employment than by a mission of peace in taking the committees where they may learn how London became what New York should be—a Clearing House for the exchanges of the world."

The notion is a good one. If we might name the committees, we should be willing to extend the investigation until the term of every member had expired. It would be cheap at any cost.

The Argentine publicist whose weighty condemnation of the Tariff bill we have already published will find new reason for indignation and contempt in the insulting and derisory provision for so-called reciprocity. Stripped of ambiguous verbiage and reduced to plain English, the proposition is this: When the President thinks that reciprocal trade can be promoted by meeting reductions in foreign tariffs with reductions in our own, he may propose such reductions to the Senate as to certain limited classes of articles, and if they shall be ratified by a two-thirds vote, they shall go into effect. Now the duties of which the Argentine Government has most reason to complain are those on wool and on hides. Suppose President MCKINLEY should be brought to see the stupidity and iniquity of these duties, and offer to reduce them. (He cannot under the law repeal them.) What earthly chance is there of getting a two-thirds vote in favor of such a reduction? What chance did the authors of the scheme suppose there would be? None whatever. Moreover it happens that these articles are beyond his discretion in any case, not being within the permitted class. The wholé proceeding is only another impudent trick of the protectionists by which they hope to cheat the public mind by an empty pretense of reciprocity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Game birds never did, and probably never will, form more than a very small part of this country's food supply, so there is no such need as exists in the case of fish for propagating them at public expense. Notwithstanding that fact, the proposition to extend the field of operations of the Fish Commission, so that it may apply to the problem of increasing the number of birds the methods that are succeeding so well with fish, is one to be highly commended. To do so would result in some direct profit to the people, and in much that is indirect. The incidental expense would be infinitesimal.

—As was to be expected, the crew of the life-saving station at Orleans, on Cape Cod, indignantly deny the recently published charges that they were guilty of neglect of duty and cowardice on the night in December last when the schooner Calvin B. Orcutt went ashore there and every soul on board was lost. As was also to be expected by any one familiar with the character and record of these guardians of the beaches, their statements leave no room for doubt that the men did their best and accomplished nothing simply because the circumstances rendered the giving of aid impossible. A blizzard thick with snow swept the Cape for hours before the Orcutt drifted in and for hours after she went to pieces, yet the surfmen made their regular patrol of the beach. Most of the time they could not see fifty yards from shore. It was 11 o'clock at night when news reached the station of an endangered vessel. The men started instantly, they say, and hauled their apparatus over four miles through deep snow, a task that took two hours. Arriving abreast the schooner they found that she was 600 yards from the shore and drifting slowly along it toward the south. At that time there were no signs of life on board and a line that was fired into her rigging did not elicit any. The vessel was already much shattered and soon went to pieces in the terrific sea that was running. The station men believe that every officer and sailor on the Orcutt was benumbed by the terrible cold soon after she struck the outer bar, and that they were all washed from the rigging long before it was possible even to attempt a rescue. They say, also, that those who now charge them with cowardice have studied the scene of the wreck only on pleasant Summer days, when nothing could be learned of what it was in the midnight blackness of a Winter storm.

—Infinitely more discouraging to the friends of Cuban liberty than a dozen reports of Spanish victories in the field is the news that the stream of money contributions from Key West is drying up. That signifies weariness and dissensions among those who have been the most enthusiastic and self-sacrificing sympathizers the rebels have had, and it indicates that unless the Cubans soon adopt a more active policy and abandon the attitude of waiting for Spain's exhaustion, their cause is hopeless.

PERSONAL.

—Naturally it remained for that great tribune, the Hon. THOMAS F. GRADY, to comprehend the movement to make President Low Mayor of Greater New York, and he has summed it up in one of his most eloquent sentences. "Mr. Low," said the Senator to the Tammany men in the Seventh District, "represents the aristocratic element of this city, as against the prejudice of the common people"! How true that is and how it clears all mists from the situation! The demand for good government, coming from the aristocracy of intelligence and honesty, stands revealed in all its enormity, and opposing it is the prejudice against any sort of reform that exists among politicians of the Senator's class, who are indeed common people, but who fortunately have become less common than they were some years ago.

—A correspondent of The New Orleans Picayune, in the course of an article on Representative JOSEPH W. BAILEY, gives the Texan statesman all the eulogistic adjectives at the command of Southern eloquence and then tells of him this touching anecdote: "Mr. BAILEY became wealthy in his Western home and built a magnificent residence in the city of his practice, Gainesville. Soon after the completion of his mansion he tendered to his many friends a banquet, inviting poor and rich alike. During the waning hours of the dinner party Mr. BAILEY became perceptibly nervous for some reason which he withheld from his guests. The following day it was learned that Mr. BAILEY was to have another dining, the second one being in honor of his 'laboring friends.' Being questioned in regard to the latter occasion, he replied: 'I met some disappointment at not meeting the expected number of my friends among the working class, and came to the conclusion that I had made a mistake in giving the dinner at all. I should have known that certain elements of the guests would not appreciate the presence of others that had been given the same invitation. Thus it is I shall meet my blacksmith and brickmason friends at another dinner, which shall be better than the former occasion.'" The narrative is not very clear as it stands, a fact due, perhaps, to the narrator's vivid recollection of the joys incidental to the festive occasion he describes. Still, one can gather easily enough what he means, even if one is not quite enlightened as to what happened, either at the first dinner or the second. No doubt Mr. BAILEY increased his solidity with his constituents at both, though critics with minds more analytical than those of the voluntary correspondents who write letters of this sort might wonder if the guests at the second dinner really enjoyed themselves. Exclusiveness is not always pleasant.

—Although Mr. GLADSTONE remained at Hawarden all through those jubilee festivities in which he might have been expected to take an interest rather more personal than that of the average Englishman, still he did not sulk in his tent, or his castle, rather, but took a prominent part in the little village celebration. This consisted of what are described as "treats to the aged people and school children," by which is meant, no doubt, that a lot of eating and drinking was done by the poor and humble at the expense and under the inspection of the local magnates. After the recipients of largess had been comfortably distended, they assembled in front of the castle, sang the national anthem, and received commemorative medals from Mrs. GLADSTONE's hands. Then Mr. GLADSTONE made a speech, very characteristic, very kind—and very indicative of the gulfs that yawn between classes in England. "This is a memorable day," he told the gathered multitude, "memorable because on it is celebrated the longest and, perhaps, the happiest reign ever known in this country. You will all bear it in mind, I hope, as long as you live." Then he warned them against undue elation: "But even on days of this kind we ought never to forget that it is with great humility that we should approach the Almighty. We should remember how unworthy we are to receive His many blessings. Undoubtedly the Queen's reign has been a time in which great blessings have been conferred upon the country. The condition of the great mass of the people has undergone in the last fifty or seventy years a fundamental change for the better, entailing upon us the obligation both to be thankful and to see that the praise which we offer with our lips shall be shown forth in our lives." Of the Queen he said: "In her fidelity in the discharge of her great office, and in the pattern of character which she has exhibited, she has laid down what may be in many respects a model for every man, every woman especially, and every child, let me say, who inhabits her dominions." The unconscious humor of that "in many respects" is delightful. It enables one to forgive Mr. GLADSTONE for talking like a tract, and to second his concluding wish that "this memorial"—medal or dinner, it's a little doubtful which—"may be full of interest to you for the present, and that it may be an incentive in all coming life to well doing."

—Col. WARING, who sooner or later always manages to get what he wants—as is only fair, seeing that he is equally persistent in giving the city what it wants—has secured an increase of salary for his Superintendents and foremen, and probably, deep down in their hearts, the officials who opposed his demand are glad that it was granted. The Colonel's knowledge of effective work and how to obtain it has been conclusively demonstrated here so often that nobody in town questions his judgment, except a few west siders, the object of whose existence is to be an exception to the rule and therefore prove it.

CURRENT NOTES.

Two women have recently been commissioned as Colonels by Southern Governors—Miss Butt by Gov. Atkinson of Georgia and Miss Ely by Gov. Taylor of Tennessee.

* * *

Small towns eager to become cities regardless of the increased expense of government have had a good example set to them by the people of Johnston, R. I., who rejected such a proposition by a decisive vote.

* * *

The July dividends payable in Hartford, Conn., mainly semi-annual, aggregate $1,219,150. They range from 2 to 10 per cent., the latter by a fire insurance company. Such companies, in fact, pay nearly one-half of the whole amount.

* * *

The report comes from Providence, R. I., that when laborers were removing a day or two ago the ruins of the Masonic Temple that was burned a year and more ago, they found a smoldering fire that burst into flame as soon as air was admitted to the embers.

* * *

Gen. James Longstreet made a brief visit to Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago, and while there expressed himself as confident that he will be appointed United States Commissioner of Railroads as successor of Gen. Wade Hampton. He is reported to be in robust health.

* * *

The Philadelphia Councils' committee arose in wrath when it found that its Independence Day badges were marked "July 5, 1897," and sent them back to the contractor for correction. "We are celebrating the Fourth," said one, "although the celebration is to be held on the 5th."

* * *

The Norwich (Conn.) Record speaks a word for those who are not apt to be quite appreciated by those benefited at this season of the year. "The schools are closed," it says, "and the mothers will have the youngsters on their hands during the two most trying months in the year, while the teachers take their annual rest. The mother's care goes on forever."

* * *

Coroner Le Monnier of New Orleans has instructed the management of the City Charity Hospital to forbear sending to his office for a death certificate when a patient dies from the effects of heat and sun, but to take the certificate of the attending physician. Deaths by sunstroke, he explains, "are not criminal ones."

THE DRAFT RIOTS RECALLED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one seeing New York City to-day, peaceful and law-abiding, with thousands of policemen (who would have the support, if necessary, of thousands of well-drilled soldiers) protecting its citizens and maintaining order, can imagine what New York was thirty-four years ago this month, when the draft riots of 1863 were going on; when a small force of brave men, skillfully led, without a bayonet to back them, struggled with more or less success to repress riot, murder, and incendiarism, till the Seventh came back in hot haste from the front and law began to get the upper hand of lawlessness.

Some of the wicked deeds of those dark days, such as the attack on The Tribune building and the burning of the Colored Orphan Asylum, have become history, but thousands of citizens had individual experiences which, when looked back upon, seemed rather nightmares of horror than actual occurrences. A friend of the writer lived on Seventh Street, east side. He always maintained that his father had a grudge against him as a baby, because he was instrumental in having him christened Washington Lafayette. These were weighty names and required a strong physique to sustain them. And he was equal to the emergency, growing up to 6 feet in height, and carrying easily 230 pounds of bone and muscle. Having remained at home during the early days of the destruction, which had not only been wasting at noonday, but also, like the pestilence, had been walking in darkness, he ventured forth one afternoon, the streets seeming quiet, for a walk, and before he got home again he had had the experience of his life to remember and relate.

On an apparently deserted side street he was suddenly set upon by two small ruffians. Washington Lafayette did not understand the manly art of self-defense, so, instead of hitting out from the shoulder, he struck a "round-arm" blow, the force of which swung him completely around. As he described this circle he felt his fist come in contact with something, and when he straightened up he saw one assailant running away, the other had vanished.

And this disappearance puzzled the namebearer exceedingly, until he heard a groan from a cellarway, and, looking down it, saw the missing man at the bottom of the stone steps, his head down and his heels up. Just then the other ruffian reappeared from a side street, heading a reinforcement of rioters. The police station was near at hand, and in pursuit of its friendly shelter our friend departed with haste. The Sergeant in charge heard his story, and closed the house before the mob reached it. Then he sent out for the stricken one, and put him in charge of the Police Surgeon. The crowd outside clamored for the delivery to their tender mercies of Washington Lafayette, presenting the storming of the station as an alternative.

Presently the Sergeant said to Washington Lafayette: "I cannot let you go, even if it were safe for you outside, because the surgeon says he don't know whether the man will live. If the station is attacked, we will defend it as long as we are able to do so. I will show you what you must do if it looks as though we are going to be overpowered." Then he took him into the back yard and put a ladder against the woodshed.

"If I give the word," the Sergeant said, "climb on the woodshed, pull up the ladder, and get down into the yard behind. Go through the house to the other street and make good time home. Here's a revolver. Shoot anybody who tries to molest you. I'll send a note to your wife now if you'll write it."

So Washington Lafayette sat up all night with his pistol, while outside the rioters ravened like wolves and inside the surgeon tinkered at the various "solutions of continuity" in the osseous portion of their comrade's frame, most of his available bones having been fractured. The resolute front of the Sergeant and his men cowed the mob, and by early morning they had gone. Then, the surgeon having decided that the invalid would live, though literally "all broken up," the Sergeant sent our friend home by the woodshed route, carrying with him his borrowed pistol and the experience of his life.

An eye witness once told me of an incident which illustrates the gallantry of the police during this crisis. On the last day of the riots he was riding up Broadway in a stage. A crowd of some 300 rioters came down that street. Two figures were conspicuous in the van. The leader was a gigantic man, carrying the pole of a light wagon as a club. By his side was a boy of eighteen, crazed with liquor, and flourishing a huge cavalry sabre. Just then out of Bond Street into Broadway filed about fifty policemen, headed by Inspector Carpenter. They did not hesitate a second, but flew at the mob as a bulldog does at a bull.

The Inspector singled out the leader, and, getting within the swing of the wagon pole before it descended, smote the giant full upon the temple with his night stick. In a few minutes the roughs were fleeing and the police pursuing. But in the middle of the street lay the leader, apparently dead, and in the gutter lay the sword bearer, certainly dead, for his brains had been beaten out.

RICHARD VARICK DE WITT.

Albany, July 1, 1897.

Credit Due to Mr. Walker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In none of the elaborate and interesting articles descriptive of the ceremonies attending the opening of the people's new "Pier Pavilion," located at the foot of East Third Street, do I find any credit given to the originator of this splendid yet practical idea for public comfort and recreation, namely, ex-Assemblyman William H. Walker of the old Ninth District. This was Mr. Walker's pet scheme, for which he worked with indefatigable energy for many years. From 1888, when a member of the Board of Aldermen, he went to Albany year after year to urge the passage of the bill authorizing the setting apart of these public piers and the erection of the pavilions, but it was not until 1892, when sent to the Legislature as a member of Assembly, that he secured its enactment into law.

As far as can be learned from the published accounts of the opening ceremonies, our Commissioners of Docks did not even extend to Mr. Walker the scant courtesy of an invitation to be present at an event that marked the successful fruition of years of earnest work in behalf of the people. As one of those who in the early agitation, humbly co-operated in the effort, championed by Mr. Walker, to secure some piers on the North and East Rivers for the use of the domestic commerce and for places of public recreation, I deem it but my duty, now that the first pavilion has been opened and its utility and popularity demonstrated, to give credit to whom the credit is due of originating and carrying to a successful issue this idea for the public welfare, now approved and ratified by the entire community.

FRANK P. CASSIDY,
West Side Wharf Protective Association.
New York, June 30, 1897.

For Low and Fitch.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Republican enrollment proves anything, it proves that the Greater New York election cannot be carried by Republican votes alone. The Republicans need the co-operation of honest, well-meaning Democrats, and co-operation does not mean enslavement to the machine. If the Controllership is to be removed from the controversy by the unanimous renomination of the present Controller, Ashbel P. Fitch, which seems likely at the present stage, then it is all important that the candidate for Mayor should be a man upon whom all good citizens can unite, and at present no better man than Seth Low is in sight for the chair of chief municipal magistrate. "Low and Fitch" would be a ticket reassuring to every friend of honest government, and distasteful only to the Republican allies of Tammany Hall. TRUE REPUBLICAN.

New York, July 1, 1897.

NUGGETS.

D. D.

Perhaps Harvard means that Ian Maclaren's new degree shall mean that he is a doctor of district.—Baltimore American.

The Protection Really Needed.

The protection that wool needs is protection from dogs when the wool is on the backs of sheep.—New Orleans Picayune.

New Olo-gies.

They now call the study of rowing "stroke-ology." The factor that wins races should be called "pluckology."—Boston Traveler.

Usually So.

"Wadsleigh says he never makes mistakes."

"Hm—m! That's one of 'em."—Chicago Journal.

Why Harvard Honored Him.

It may not be entirely out of place to remark that Mr. Lowell was given the degree of M. A., not because he is a scoffer, but because he is a scholar.—Boston Transcript.

An Element of Popularity.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has decided to replace the present $1, $2, and $5 silver certificates with bills which will present a more artistic appearance. This will be entirely satisfactory, provided they present their appearance oftener.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A CHICAGO CHANSONNETTE.

From The Chicago News.

He bought a ring, this youthful man, his brain in maddening whirl,
And straightway he presented it unto a lovely girl;
A diamond set with rubies, 'twas a setting most divine,
Whose sparkling rays her lovely eyes tried vainly to outshine.
He held the hand where gleaming bright his lovely present shone,
And swore eternal stuff to her in lover's softest tone.
Inside the golden circlet, these names with naught between,
As were their hearts, linked fondly—"From Augustus to Irene!"

A month passed by—he madly pressed another girlish form,
And swore that with her only life possessed the faintest charm;
He listened, her voice sounded like a sweet and soft caress,
As from her lips there faintly came the whispered answer, "Yes."
Then from his inside pocket he drew forth a lovely ring—
A diamond set with rubies that was just the very thing;
A month before that ring—but no! 'twould never do to tell—
The names inscribed within it now—"Augustus to Maybell."

As time wore on Augustus swore, of all the various games
Love was the worst—the band wore out in grinding out the names.
No longer he rare visions had of home and children sweet
To climb his knees with prattling song and gambol at his feet;
And yet he did not fade away nor sicken unto death,
Nor shiver in the driving blasts of Winter's icy breath.
No fate like these; Augustus had within him better blood;
The ring went to his jeweler, and it made a daisy stud.

UPRISING IN INDIA FEARED

Riotous Mussulmans to Celebrate Their Successes in Every Part of the Country.

NATIVE POLICE FATALLY HURT

Calcutta Mob Handled Twenty-four Men So Roughly that All May Die—No One Present Who Dared to Order the Troops to Fire.

CALCUTTA, July 2.—In the fighting which took place yesterday in the suburb of Chitpore between the police and the rioters, during which the former were compelled to fire on the latter, many policemen were injured. A party of twenty-four members of the native police was surrounded by a mob and so roughly handled that all of them are expected to die of the injuries they received. The rioters suffered heavily, but they carried off their dead and wounded.

The rioting has ended, a compromise on the plague measures having been arranged between the authorities and the rioters, whereupon the disturbances have immediately ceased.

The rioting arose out of the growing practice of the Mohammedans of seizing and refusing to pay rent for certain so-called mosques, built contrary to the tenets of the Mohammedan religion on ground belonging to infidels.

The demolition of a mud hut, a so-called mosque, led to the outbreak. The rioters were continually reinforced in response to telegrams sent up the country, in which they appealed to all true Mohammedans to come to the aid of their co-religionists. For forty-eight hours the police and military were repeatedly obliged to clear the streets. Detached parties of Mohammedans stoned Europeans wherever they found them, in some cases dragging them from their glaziers.

All telegraphic lines were cut, and the buildings containing Europeans were besieged. There were many narrow escapes. The rioters shouted war cries and vile epithets, and grossly insulted the European women. In several parts of Calcutta it is still dangerous for Europeans to go about, and it is likely to remain so, owing to the nature of the compromise by which the riot was brought to an end.

The trouble is greatly increased by the absence of the higher officials, most of whom are now in the hills. Those who remained behind hesitated to undertake the responsibility of extreme measures. The result was that the troops were not allowed to fire or to take the offensive, even when exposed to indignities of every kind or open insult. Their behavior and self-restraint under the circumstances were admirable.

It is understood that the compromise is based upon the unconditional surrender of the land, but it is believed that this concession will prove a standing menace to the safety of Europeans as the rioters will celebrate the victory throughout all India.

In spite of the cessation of the riots, the situation is regarded as extremely grave, and it is felt that, unless some official is invested with plenary powers during the absence of the governing authorities, European citizens will be compelled to act on their own responsibility.

AGGRESSIONS OF THE NATIVES.

Assassins of Lieut. Ayerst, Who Was Shot on Jubilee Day, Still at Large.

BOMBAY, July 2.—The assassins of Lieut. Ayerst of the Commissariat Corps, who was shot and killed by concealed natives, while leaving the Governor's reception, at Ganeshkind, on the evening of June 22, jubilee day, Plague Commissioner Rand being dangerously wounded at the same time, are still at large. The aggressive attitude of the natives prior to the shootings was remarked. There were whisperings of impending disaster to Europeans, and it is thought that the whole native community, including the police, had foreknowledge that something was going to happen. On jubilee night a delayed anonymous letter arrived at Commissioner Rand's bungalow, saying:

"You will die to-day, and the Queen will die two days after. Many others will follow, and the soldiers will all be killed."

Threatening letters have been received by other Europeans.

During the progress of the plague prominent Hindus made violent accusations against the British soldiers, charging them with robbing and ill treating all who came in contact with them.

The allegations that the Brahmins are responsible for the murders which have recently occurred are repudiated vigorously.

The whole matter is causing the gravest disquiet in official circles.

Discontent with British Rule.

LONDON, July 2.—The newspapers of this city express anxiety at the occurrences in India, intimating that the mass of the natives there are less content under British rule than was generally believed, and that a rebellion of unpleasant proportions may be threatening. Constant communications are passing between the Indian and home Governments.

BANQUET TO THE PREMIERS.

Laurier Hopes to See French Canadians Sitting at Westminster—The English Fleet.

LONDON, July 2.—The Duke of Connaught presided at a banquet given this evening by the Colonial Institute to the Colonial Premiers at the Hotel Cecil. Covers were laid for 600. Among those present were Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor; the Earl of Selborne, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Loch, Mr. Goschen, the First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir George Fauuel-Phillips, the Lord Mayor, and most of the Consular Agents General.

The Duke of Connaught toasted the "United Empire," coupling Sir Wilfrid Laurier's name with the toast.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in responding, said that if the Colonial Premiers remained much longer in England they would all be united by bonds of kindness. He added that the goal of his aspirations was to see Canadians of French descent sitting at Westminster. If he were a younger man, he would hope to realize that ambition, but to-day his only desire was to get a denunciation of certain foreign treaties which were a block on colonial development.

The Right Hon. George J. Goschen, responding for the British navy, said he would not improve the festive occasion by inviting the colonies to contribute to the support of the fleet, but he would say that in the unhappy event of an outbreak of war the British fleet would seek the enemies of the empire wherever they could be found. "Every one of the cruisers at the Spithead review," he said, "has already had assigned it its place and duty as a protector of British trade routes and commerce, and therefore the Government is glad of the opportunity to discuss with the colonies the best means of securing naval efficiency."

LUNCHEON ON THE BROOKLYN.

Deputy Mayor and Sheriffs of Southampton Receive a Salute.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 2.—The Deputy Mayor and Sheriffs of Southampton, accompanied by the United States Consul at this port, paid an official visit to the United States cruiser Brooklyn this afternoon.

They were received by Rear Admiral J. N. Miller and his staff, were entertained at luncheon, and toasted the President of the United States and Queen Victoria. As the party left, the Brooklyn fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The cruiser is expected to sail for home at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

COLONIAL TROOPS AT WINDSOR.

One Thousand Men Reviewed by the Queen from the East Terrace.

WINDSOR, England, July 2.—One thousand of the Colonial troops, commanded by Lord Roberts of Candahar, spent the afternoon at Windsor Castle, where they were entertained at luncheon. Later the Colonials were reviewed by the Queen from the East Terrace, after which they were shown over the State apartments.

BEFORE THE TRANSVAAL RAID.

Telegrams Exchanged Between Rhodes and Miss Flora Shaw Shown at the Inquiry.

LONDON, July 2.—At the resumption today of the sittings of the Parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the Transvaal raid, four telegrams exchanged between Miss Flora Shaw, the Colonial editor of The Times, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, then Premier of Cape Colony, were produced. The first, from Miss Shaw, asks for the date of the commencement of the plans, owing to the necessity of instructing European correspondents of The London Times, so that they might use their influence in favor of Mr. Rhodes. The second dispatch points out the danger of delay, as the European situation was considered serious, and a protest from the other powers might paralyze the Government. The third message says Mr. Chamberlain (the Secretary of State for the Colonies) "is sound in case of the interference of European powers. But have special reason to believe he wishes you to act immediately."

One dispatch from Mr. Rhodes to Miss Shaw says:

"Inform Mr. Chamberlain I shall get through all right if he supports me. But he must not send cables like the one sent to the High Commissioner. I'll win and South Africa will belong to England."

During the course of the examination of Miss Shaw she said the first telegram was sent on her own responsibility and that its contents were unknown to the editor of The Times for some weeks afterward.

Continuing, Miss Shaw denied having ever given any information to the Colonial Office regarding Mr. Rhodes's plan, and said she had never received any information from the Colonial Office.

Regarding the cable message saying Mr. Chamberlain was "sound," Miss Shaw explained that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had publicly declared his attitude on the subject of South Africa.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Chamberlain entered the room, and, replying to a question of the Chairman, Mr. William L. Jackson, he said:

"There has been so much baseless chatter that I had better state exactly what happened at the Colonial Office, in discussing the possibility of a rising, Under Secretary Fairfield remarked:

"'If the Johannesburgers are going to rise, it is to be hoped they will do it soon,' having special knowledge of the subject.

"I think this remark gave the ground for saying it was wished the rising would occur immediately."

Replying to a question from Mr. Henry Labouchere, relative to Under Secretary Fairfield's remark, Mr. Chamberlain said it was a "casual observation," and, he added, it was possible Mr. Fairfield was laughing at Miss Shaw.

The Chairman announced that he intended to re-examine Dr. Rutherford Harris, formerly Secretary of the British South Africa Company, but, continued the Chairman, Dr. Harris was abroad and he was unable to reach him.

The sitting of the committee was then adjourned.

DR. DEPEW'S NIECE TO WED.

Miss Anna Hegeman to be Married in Paris to Baron de Brisson.

LONDON, July 2.—Miss Anna Hegeman, niece and ward of Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, will be married in Paris on the 8th of July to Baron de Brisson.

The Baron is an officer of the French Army, and son of the Count de Brisson, who was Secretary of the French Legation at Washington during Mr. Lincoln's first Administration.

SEA DISTURBED AT BARCELONA.

Phenomenon Like That at the Time of the Krakatra Earthquake.

BARCELONA, July 2.—There was a strange phenomenon here yesterday. The sea rose and fell a yard every ten minutes for several hours. The moorings of the British warship Surprise were carried away and she had to put to sea.

The same phenomenon occurred at the time of the Krakatra earthquake.

Krakatra was a volcanic island in the Strait of Sunda, the passage between the Islands of Sumatra and Java from the Indian Ocean into the Sea of Java. The island, which had an area of thirteen square miles, was destroyed by an earthquake and disappeared in 1883. It was situated in latitude 6 S. and longitude 105 E.

FREE LANDS IN NICARAGUA.

A Condition that They Be Occupied for Five Consecutive Years.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 17.—The Government of Nicaragua to-day published a decree, dated June 1, 1897, conceding lands free to families of immigrants from the other Central American States in the Department of Zelaya, situated in Eastern Nicaragua, embracing the towns of Bluefields, Rama, and westward to the Cordilleros, on condition that the lands are occupied for five consecutive years, and also granting a money bounty for the cultivation of certain crops, and the reimbursement of passage money to that department.

By existing treaties citizens of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and Spain have equal privileges in such concessions with natives of any of the Central American States.

KAISER AND VON BOETTICHER.

William Tells the Minister He Will Have Other Use for Him.

BERLIN, July 2.—The official Reichsanzeiger this afternoon announces that Emperor William has sent an autograph letter to Dr. von Boetticher, the retiring Vice President of the Prussian Ministry and Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, expressing special thanks for the devotion and loyalty with which he has so successfully administered his responsible offices, and concluding with the remark:

"I intend to employ your tried powers elsewhere in the public service, and hope you will devote your distinguished services to me and to the fatherland for many years to come."

As exclusively announced by The Associated Press yesterday afternoon, Count Posadowsky-Wehner, the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, was gazetted as the successor of Dr. von Boetticher as Minister of the Interior, and Dr. Miquel, the Minister of Finance, was gazetted Vice President of the Prussian Ministry, in succession to Dr. von Boetticher.

QUEEN REGENT'S CLEMENCY.

Weyler Says the Pardons to Cubans Are Due to Her—Frauds in Manzanillo.

HAVANA, July 2.—Addressing the municipality of Manzanillo yesterday, Captain General Weyler said that the pardons granted to political prisoners were only due to the generosity of the Queen Regent, and not to the political influence of any party.

Joaquin Pedroso and Antonio Rojas were shot outside the Cabanas Fortress to-day.

It is officially announced that the insurgent leader Borroto has been seriously wounded and that his brother has been killed in a skirmish at Ojo de Agua, Province of Santa Clara, with a column of Spanish troops commanded by Col. Oses. The Government force also captured the families and arms and ammunition of the Borrotos.

Col. Escribano, Captain General Weyler's chief of staff, and Dr. Martinez, chief of the Sanitary Staff, during their inspections of the Government departments at Manzanillo have discovered such a number of gross irregularities that all the employes of the factories there have been discharged and will be prosecuted.

Augustin Betancourt Released.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—United States Consul General Lee reports to the State Department by cable from Havana that the Spanish authorities have released Augustin Clements Betancourt, an American citizen, on condition that he leaves Cuba at once.

Sir Charles Ross Appeals.

EDINBURGH, July 2.—Sir Charles Henry Ross of Balnagowen Castle, whose sensational divorce suit against his wife, Lady Winifred Ross, was decided on June 12 in her favor, his counter-suit being rejected, has appealed to the First Division of the Court of Session. The hearing of the appeal has been adjourned until to-morrow.

ROYALTY AT A FANCY BALL.

Duke and Duchess of Devonshire Organize a Superb Social Function in London.

LONDON, July 2.—The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire gave a magnificent fancy dress ball to-night at Devonshire House, Piccadilly. It was an exceptionally brilliant affair, even for this season of brilliant social functions. The state apartments of Devonshire House are decorated in the stayle of Louis XIII., and are so well adapted for an entertainment of this kind that they needed little or no alteration and formed a superb setting for the masses of color and gems presented by the costumes of the 700 guests.

Among the latter nearly every royal family in Europe was represented. The costumes were mainly those of the sixteenth century, being for the most part copied from portraits of the Kings, Queens, and courtiers who flourished in Europe during the reign of Elizabeth.

Along with these were personations of other historical or classical celebrities, such as the Queen of Sheba, Cleopatra, Agrippina, Zenobia, Messalina, Juno, Minerva, Hebe, and the Graces.

The Duke of Devonshire received his guests attired in the garb of the Emperor Charles V. of Germany. Among the guests were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Charles of Denmark, Prince Christian, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Col. John Hay, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Hay, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Asquith, Sir Horace Farquhar, the Countess of Warwick in a costume of the Marie Antoinette period; Lady Tweedmouth, in an Elizabethan costume; the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, both in Louis XV. style, the latter very elegantly gowned in white satin and wearing emeralds and diamonds; the Duchess of Portland, in a dress of the time of Louis XIII.; Lady William Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. George Curzon, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, in a white dress, covered with diamond crescents and diamond stars; Lord Charles Montague, Lord Crewe, Lord Stanley, Lady Mar, Lady St. Osborne, Lady De Grey, the Marquis San Vito, Lord Lathon, Marquise Hautpoul, Lady Cynthia Graham, Mrs. Rothschild, Comte de Mensdorf, and the Earl of Durham, personating King Philip of Spain.

After 11 o'clock the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived and were led by the Duchess of Devonshire to a dais at the end of the principal room, where they formed the centre of a brilliant group. The chief feature of the ball, aside from the dancing, which was desultory, was a procession of the varied characters led by the Duchess.

Supper was served in the garden in a huge tent, each table being arranged around a palm tree, whose branches were hung with electric lights. At the table of the Duchess were twelve guests, among them the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Fife, Mr. Balfour, and Lady Randolph Churchill. At the Duke's table were the Princess of Wales, Lord Rosebery, and the Duke of Marlborough. At the table of York's table were Prince Charles of Denamrk, Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Chamberlain. The procession to supper was led by the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Devonshire.

GREEKS REPULSED WITH LOSS.

Raiders Lose 120 Killed and 80 Captured Near Metsovo.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 2.—The newspapers of this city report that in a battle which has just taken place between 400 Greek raiders and a detachment of Ottoman troops near Metsovo, the former were repulsed with the loss of 120 killed. In addition, it appears, eighty of the Greeks were captured and taken to Janina, the headquarters of the Turkish army in Epirus.

RANSOM R. CABLE TO MOVE.

President of the C., R. I. and P. to Live in Rock Island.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 2.—Ransom R. Cable, President of Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railway, with his family, will make his future home in Rock Island, Ill. The Cable residence, at Cass and Erie Streets, will be occupied by a new owner, Edward G. Mason, attorney.

Mrs. Cable's continued ill health is responsible for the move. Rock Island is the old home of both husband and wife, and they will receive a warm welcome there when, in a few weeks, they make the move. Mr. Cable will divide his time between the two cities. Attorney Mason secures the Cable home through an exchange.

"SING SING" OBJECTIONABLE.

Movement for a Village Name to be Distinctive from the Prison.

SING SING, N. Y., July 2.—The matter of changing the name of this village to some other that will relieve it of the odium of "prison," is again being agitated, and President of the Village William Brandreth says that he has positive assurances from the New York Central Railroad Company that if the people will change the name of the place, the company will establish a new station on the prison grounds to be known as Sing Sing Station, and be used only for transportation to and from the prison.

The name of Ossining, the appellation of the town in which Sing Sing is situated, seems to meet with the most favor as the new name for the village, and particularly for the reason that in a short time the village will increase its boundaries so as to include the whole town.

LOST HIS MONEY AND A BRIDE.

PATERSON, N. J., July 2.—Constable Crowley is searching for Simon Gostvert and a young woman. They are charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. Samuel Goldstein, twenty-four years old, of 84 Prospect Street, makes the complaint.

About a year ago Gostvert is alleged to have introduced a young woman to Goldstein, and it is alleged arranged for a marriage between them. The woman was alleged to be entitled to $6,000 dowry from relatives in Russia. Goldstein, according to his story, gave the woman half of his earnings to bind his part of the bargain.

On June 12 Gostvert is alleged to have obtained $10 extra from Goldstein for wedding expenses. The wedding was set for yesterday. In the meantime another $20 was obtained for extras. When Goldstein went to his friend's house yesterday to be married neither Gostvert nor the woman was in evidence. Goldstein then told his mother and she directed him to make a complaint. Goldstein says he is out $250 and a bride by the transaction.

MAY NOW SELL THE CASINO.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming the judgment of the Special Term in the suit brought by the State Trust Company, as trustee, against the Casino Company and Franklin Bien, as receiver. The trust company sued, as the trustee for the bondholders, to have a mortgage on the Casino property, at Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway, foreclosed. Justice Beekman rendered judgment and directed that the property be sold. An appeal was taken, and the Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment, so unless some other legal obstacle is interposed the playhouse will be sold.

Chicago Opera House Mortgaged.

CHICAGO, July 2.—A mortgage for $700,000 on the Chicago Opera House property has been filed. It was given by Walter L. Peck, Clarence I. Peck, Ferdinand W. Peck, and Anna B. Peck, widow, trustees under the will of Harold S. Peck, to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. The mortgage covers the corner lot and seventeen feet of the adjoining lot at the southwest corner of Clark and Washington Streets.

Arrest of John Leonard.

It is not such a long time ago that John Leonard of 379 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, was a prosperous and respected merchant with a stand in Washington Market. He had money and his check was honored for a considerable sum. For some reason he did not continue in this business, and the next his friends heard of him he was a bookmaker. Yesterday he was arrested at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street as a common beggar. He told the Sergeant he was obliged to beg as he could not make a living any other way. He will be arraigned this morning.

JACOB WORTH'S CRITICISM

It Was the Chief Topic Among the Local Republican Politicians Yesterday.

TUESDAY'S REVISION OF ROLLS

Mr. Quigg Insists that It Is the Completest Ever Made in This City—A Brookfield Enrollment Pledge for Signatures.

There was much comment yesterday among Republican politicians about Jacob Worth's criticism of the policy of Senator Platt and President Quigg, in ruling that members of the Citizens' Union had no right to enroll as Republicans. President Quigg did not discuss Mr. Worth's remarks, but some of the other politicians, when talking in private, said that Mr. Worth was looking out for his own interests, and was making a lot of trouble "by throwing bricks at the New York County leaders."

There is also a decided difference of opinion among New York Republicans as to the merits of Tuesday night's revision of the rolls. President Quigg declared last night that the enrollment is the completest ever held in this city. William Brookfield and his friends of the Republican Organization of the City of New York, which is the anti-Platt faction, do not agree with Mr. Quigg. They have decided to have an enrollment of their own, based on different lines.

Mr. Brookfield and his friends have prepared the following enrollment pledge, which will be circulated for signature among the voters within a week or two:

Brookfield Enrollment Pledge.

Declaring myself to be, or sincerely intending to be, a sincere and consistent member of the Republican Party, and declaring also my belief that the use of public office for the support of political machines tends to the destruction of civil liberty, and also that municipal elections should be conducted upon a strictly non-partisan basis, I hereby enroll myself in the Republican Organization of the City of New York.

Name.....

Residence.....

All persons entitled to vote in the City of New York, and who desire to become members, are invited to communicate with

FRANK C. LANGLEY, Secretary.
313 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, New York.

WALTER SWAYNE, Chairman.
WILLIAM BROOKFIELD, Chairman Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Brookfield organization will give its formal approval to this pledge when it meets next week.

In speaking of the result of the revision of the rolls President Quigg said yesterday:

"It looks as though the complete returns will show an enrolled strength of 85,000 to 90,000 Republicans. To show exactly how many names were taken off and how many were added, the rolls must be carefully compared, and this work is now going on. I dislike to make estimates in advance, but I think that the comparison will show that from 12,000 to 15,000 names have been stricken from the rolls, and that from 17,000 to 20,000 names have been added."

Republican Party United.

Mr. Quigg was asked how far Mr. Brookfield's followers had availed themselves of the invitation to get their names on the regular rolls.

"Entirely," replied Mr. Quigg. "It is accurate to say that the Republican Party of New York City is a united body. The so-called Brookfield following, which was not really a Brookfield, but a Milholland, following, existed in the Seventh, Fifth, Eighth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-sixth Districts. There was also a party of opposition in the Twelfth, Twentieth, and Thirty-third Districts. Those persons who have been opposed to the regular organization for one cause or another came to the enrolling places and offered their names. There is only one Assembly District in which there is anything resembling a general complaint that these offers were rejected. There is nothing to justify the pretense on Mr. Brookfield's part that he is the leader of a faction."

Mr. Brookfield's friends are enrolled in the Citizens' Union, and the new Brookfield enrollment to be secured will be favorable to the Union's interests.

HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.

Civil Service Cannot Apply to High Schools, Says Mr. Scott.

Corporation Counsel Scott sent to the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education yesterday an answer to a request for an opinion as to whether the board had acted properly in recently making appointments of three high school Principals. The Principals selected were John T. Buchanan of Kansas City, John G. Wight of Philadelphia, and Edward J. Goodwin of Yonkers.

The Board of Education wanted to know if the appointments were regular, in view of the fact that they were not made from an eligible list; that Mr. Buchanan was Principal of a high school in a city of less than 120,000 and Mr. Goodwin in a city of less than 20,000 inhabitants. The board wanted to know further if the Principals could be paid during the organization of the schools. The Corporation Counsel answers all three questions in the affirmative.

The civil service law, he says, cannot apply to high schools, because it would be impossible to create and maintain an eligible list of 100 names or more from which to make appointments. The board, having the right to make its own rules, had acted properly in making appointments from Principals of high schools in cities of 120,000 or 20,000 inhabitants, and the payment of salary to a Principal during the organization of a school of which he is to have charge is within the board's province.

Cathedral Girls' School Exercises.

The closing exercises of the Cathedral Girls' School were held yesterday at 111 East Fiftieth Street, in the presence of a large audience. A feature of the exercises was a tambourine drill. Medals were given to Mary R. G. King for punctual attendance, and to Agnes C. McCann for Latin recitation. The other graduates were Mabel V. Brayton, Kate V. Dowling, Mollie H. Hogan, Kate B. Lewiston, Rose V. McCabe, Agnes E. McEvoy, Mary H. A. Quinn, Ella M. Teaney, and Angelina B. Welmers.

Niemann—Kohlmeier.

Miss Wilhelmina Kohlmeier, daughter of William Kohlmeier, the wealthy builder, was married on Wednesday night to Peter Niemann at the home of her parents, 318 South First Street, Brooklyn. The bridesmaids were Miss Alberta Kohlmeier and Miss Minnie Mangels.

LITTLE BROTHER SHOT HER.

The Child Found His Father's Pistol and Played With It.

Annie Trefer, seven years old, of Bergenline Avenue, West New York, N. J., was fatally shot by her five-year-old brother, Willie, yesterday. William Trefer, the father, is a grocer. He owns a revolver, which he places under his pillow at night. He forgot to remove it yesterday morning. While his children were playing about the rooms in the afternoon the boy found the weapon and was in great glee over his find, dancing about the floor and flourishing the pistol around his head. Finally he pointed it at his sister, and at that moment the pistol was discharged. The bullet struck his sister in the breast and passed through her body, perforating the left lung and lodging in the wall.

The boy ran down stairs to his mother, crying out: "Oh, mamma! I have shot sister, but I didn't mean to do it." The girl was still alive last night, but there is no possibility of her recovery.

Heroic Rescue of a Valise.

A small fire on the roof of 285 Bowery early last evening occasioned considerable excitement to the tenants and some amusement to the spectators. There was at no time any danger to the persons in the house, but one man on the third story flung his valise to the elevated tracks below. Policeman Kavanagh saw the falling object, and thinking it a man's body rushed along the railroad to rescue it from an approaching train. He rescued it in time. The fire did $100 damage.

HAILSTORM AND LIGHTNING

Tall Flag Pole at Grant's Tomb Struck and Split by a Bolt.

A GREAT ELECTRICAL DISPLAY

Oppressive Heat Before the Shower Came—Rainfall Nearly Half an Inch—Long Island City Court House Hit and Sheriff Shocked.

A heavy thunderstorm passed over New York and vicinity yesterday in the mid-afternoon of what was not the hottest, but, on account of excessive humidity, the most unbearable day of the season. Lightning struck in several places, and in the upper part of the city and across the river in New Jersey hailstones of considerable size fell during the storm.

The maximum heat of the day was reached at 12:45 P. M., when the temperature was officially recorded as 83 degrees and the humidity was 90 per cent. The official figures, however, are taken in the lofty quarters of the Weather Bureau. On the street, thermometers registered several degrees higher.

Such heat and humidity were sure forerunners of a thunder shower that was eagerly looked for. It came, and with it a remarkable electric display. A light wind had been playing from various points of the compass, and began a chase around the dial at about the time that black clouds came to view in the northeast. Heavy drops began to fall in Brooklyn and up town, and in the vicinity of High Bridge they were mingled with huge hailstones. Terrific thunderclaps accompanied the shower, and lightning bustled across the black cloud banks.

Flagpole at Grant's Tomb Struck.

The big flagpole in Riverside Park, just north of Grant's Tomb, was also struck by a bolt during the height of the storm and split from top to bottom. Those in the Claremont Hotel who saw the pole struck say that the pole was enveloped in flame for an instant, and then the pole tottered as if it were going to fall. It is badly split and it will be necessary to put steel bands about it to support it. The Stars and Stripes were hoisted on the pole for the first time on Dedication Day.

The big wooden cupola surmounting the malthouse of the Philip & William Ebling Brewing Company's building, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, was struck by lightning at 3:20 o'clock. The fifty employes in the building at the time were panic stricken, and rushed to the street expecting to see the cupola a wreck, but there was no damage apparent at first. While they stood looking smoke was seen coming from one of the lattice windows and the fire engines were summoned. No flames were found by the firemen, but there was a strong smell of burning wood and the side of the cupola was scorched.

Baseball Men Shocked.

The flag pole at the Polo Grounds was splintered by a thunder bolt about the same time. First Basemen "Bill" Clark and "Ducky" Holmes both received shocks. Clark was sitting near a radiator when the stroke came, and was slightly burned on one of his hips. Holmes was sitting with his feet in a metal bathpan filled with water. The pan touched the radiator, and when the lightning struck and the water was charged with electricity, Holmes thought his last day had come. He let out a yell of fright and pain, and tumbled over in his chair, but was uninjured.

Two hundred small children in the Half Orphan Asylum at Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, were badly scared when a chimney on the One Hundred and Fourth Street side of the building was struck by lightning. Half of the chimney was knocked over and twenty of the bricks rattled down into the street. The chimney of a house at Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street was also struck. The house was unoccupied.

The flagstaff of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at the corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, was struck by a bolt and shattered. There were but few persons in the clubhouse at the time. The roof near the base of the pole was slightly damaged.

The shower reached the downtown section at 4:08 P. M., and with it came a crash of thunder so soon following a blinding flash that many persons remarked with assurance: "That struck close." Shortly afterward it was found that the flagpole on the French Consulate, in South William Street, had been struck and splintered.

In Long Island City.

In Long Island City the lightning was particularly active and struck in many places. One bolt struck the flagpole which surmounts the County Court House and jail, splintering the staff, and entered the building, causing intense excitement, especially among the women prisoners. Sheriff Doht and Supervisor Kersmann were sitting in the Sheriff's office at the time and both experienced a shock which almost threw them from their chairs and dazed them for a moment. Laura Treadwell, a prisoner in the jail, was knocked unconscious, but was soon revived.

In Astoria the residence of Albert McCoy, at 44 Woolsey Street, was struck. The lightning hit the chimney and tore it to pieces as far down as the second floor. Several women in the house received slight shocks. The lightning also struck a cornice on the Astoria Hotel, badly damaging it and setting the woodwork on fire. There was great excitement among the guests.

A Great Electrical Display.

From end to end of Bergen County, in New Jersey, the storm was, electrically, one of the grandest ever seen. The flashes of lightning for fifteen minutes were almost continuous, so that it semed as though they were but asingle flash. A few minutes after the first burst of wind there was a fall of hail, and this was followed by a rain which fell in dense sheets, making it impossible to see through it across the street.

The lightning struck two places in Hackensack. One bolt tore a hole in the house of Frank Hartman, in East Hackensack, but did not set fire to the building. A second bolt hit the corner of a large building in Huyler's lumber yard. At Tea Neck a cow belonging to George Coe took refuge under a tree, and the lightning struck the tree, tearing it to pieces and killing the cow.

The total rainfall in this city was about half an inch.

Overcome by Heat.

During the heat yesterday morning Frank Groll, seventeen years old, of 333 West Seventeenth Street, was found overcome in the cellar of 1,781 Broadway. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

LIKE A TORNADO AT TENAFLY.

Roofs Blown Off by the Wind During a Heavy Fall of Rain and Hail.

TENAFLY, N. J., July 2.—The storm here yesterday afternoon amounted almost to a tornado in its first fury, and then it was followed by a downfall of hailstones of very large size.

The first storm came from the northwest. It rained for about twenty minutes. Then another storm was seen coming from the northeast and east. The storms appeared to meet directly over the village, and in a moment it became almost as dark as night. There was an outburst of lightning and thunder which was terrifying. People fled to their cellars for safety. A moment later there was a rush of wind. Roofs were blown off, trees uprooted, and wires of all kinds blown down. The air was filled with flying objects. There was a lull of a few seconds after the wind passed. Then came a downpour of hail. From one end of the village to the other in a strip about two miles broad there was hardly a pane of glass left whole on the north and west sides of the buildings. Immediately after the fall of hail the streets looked as though a heavy fall of snow had occurred.

The hail was followed by another heavy downpour of rain.

The big window shade factory owned by E. Richter had every pane of glass in the northwest front driven in by the wind and hail. The roof on the house of Mrs. Westervelt was blown off.

Two Persons Shocked at New Bridge.

NEW BRIDGE, N. J., July 2.—Lightning to-day struck the house of John Pruden. His wife and nine-year-old son, Abram, were shocked. Mrs. Pruden quickly recovered, but the boy may die.

Fruit and Crops Damaged.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., July 2.—The rain here this afternoon was the heaviest known in this section of the State. The wind was very high, and reports from the farming section say that much damage was done to crops. Fruit was whipped from orchards, and the farmers are not yet certain how much they have suffered.

Death and Prostrations in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 2.—One death and sixteen prostrations took place to-day in Chicago on account of the heat. The highest point reached by the mercury was 95°. A breeze was blowing nearly all day, but the atmosphere was quite humid for all that. Prof. Garriot of the Weather Bureau says the heat will continue over Saturday.

A FEVER STRICKEN SHIP.

Passengers from Colon Bring Stories of Death and Suffering on the City of Para.

Passengers who arrived last evening on the steamship Allianca, from Colon, told stories of the ravages of yellow fever on the Isthmus, and of the experiences of passengers on a recent trip of the Pacific Mail steamship City of Para, from Panama to San Francisco. They say that the report made at San Francisco by the officers of the steamship suppressed the facts, and that at least ten deaths occurred during the trip

The City of Para left Panama, they said, May 23, for San Francisco. Among the passengers who embarked at Panama was a woman who wore a heavy veil. Her appearance excited anxiety among the other passengers, but the officers assured them that all was right. Nevertheless the heavily veiled woman died on the second day out. She was said to be a Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Capt. Mitchell of the Chilean line. Her body was buried at sea. Capt. Martensen of the City of Para was the next victim, and according to the Allianca's passengers, the fever then spread all through the ship—in first cabin and steerage alike, and among the crew. A state of panic reigned among those not already stricken.

Mr. Renz, the ship's physician, told them that the sickness was tropical dysentery.

At Punta Arenas the Echeverria family, one of the richest in Costa Rica, came aboard, but when they learned of the condition of affairs they begged to be put off at the nearest port.

The vessel occasionally stopped, it is said, and to the passengers this meant the burial of another victim. None knew exactly how many died, but it is thought that there were ten deaths during the voyage.

Among the distracted passengers were a Mrs. Holt, whose husband is in the pig-iron business in New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Zeyss and their daughter. They all left the stricken vessel at Corinto.

Part of the Echeverla party disembarked at José de Guatemala, Señor Echeverria remaining aboard, however, as he had important business at San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cole of New York also disembarked at José de Guatemala. By this time it is said that half of the passengers were sick, and those who were not complained that the meat provided at the table was tainted.

The despair that had taken possession of all hands was much relieved by a Salvadoren band of musicians that boarded the vessel at the port, bound for José de Guatemala, and played patriotic airs.

Arrived there, the authorities wanted the steamship to leave at once without landing any passengers. The American passengers insisted upon being permitted to land, and threatened to complain to the United States Consul. This had the desired effect, and several of them landed.

Among the passengers on the Allianca was Victor Eguiguren, the new Peruvian Minister to the United States.

DOG CATCHER'S ENDURANCE.

Thrashed Four Times in One Day While in Pursuit of Canines—Was Finally Used Up.

James Smith, the official dog catcher of West Hoboken, had some unpleasant experiences yesterday. He entered the yard of James Waller's house, on John Street, and attempted to seize a pet dog that was playing on the grass. Mr. Waller rescued the dog and gave Smith a thrashing.

From there Smith went to Lewis Street, where he seized a dog owned by Mrs. Herman Vormetz. She and her brother took the animal from Smith and gave him a second thrashing. His next experience was with a dog owned by John Magars of 600 Lewis Street. Magars replevined his dog and threw Smith from the yard into the street. From there he went to the Hudson Boulevard, where he gathered in a dog owned by Henry Schlatter. Again the dog was retrieved by its owner, and this time Smith received the worst beating of the day. Both his eyes were blackened and his face cut. Then he quit business for the day, and went to Recorder Shelton and secured a warrant for Schlatter's arrest. The Constable to whom the warrant was given returned it, saying he could not find Schlatter.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Harman.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Harman, Professor Emeritus of Dickinson College, and one of the most celebrated men in the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his home, 1,531 McCulloh Street, Baltimore, at an early hour yesterday morning, age seventy-five years. A widow, Mrs. Hannah Harman, survives him. Dr. Harman was born in Arundel County, Md., March 22, 1822. When seventeen years old he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the Fall of 1845 he entered the freshman class of Dickinson College, and in 1870 was made Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature. In 1866 Dickinson College gave Prof. Harman the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1886 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, in Baltimore. It will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Lanahan, assisted by the Rev. Dr. L. B. Wilson, Presiding Elder of the Washington district, and by the Rev. Dr. George E. Reed, President of Dickinson College.

N. W. Stuyvesant Catlin.

Nicholas W. Stuyvesant Catlin died in this city yesterday. He will be buried from St. Mark's Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Mr. Catlin was a member of the fire insurance firm of Catlin & Platt of 18 Exchange Place, and of several associations and clubs, among them the Union, the Century, the American Geographical Society, the American Fine Arts Society, and the New England Society.

Obituary Notes.

EX-Fire Commissioner EDWARD SCHICKHAUS, President of the State Banking Company, died of a complication of diseases at his home, at 38 Lafayette Street, Newark, N. J., last night. He was sixty years of age.

FRANCIS EDMUND GILLILAND, Alderman of the Fifth Ward and a prominent Republican of Amsterdam, N. Y., died yes

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

People's Electric Light, Newark, N.J., 5% stock.
Bradstreet Commercial Agency stock.
Hopkins Steamship Co., Buffalo, 8% stock,
FOR SALE BY
HOLMES & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
61 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Investment and Unlisted Securities a Specialty.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.)
Government AND Municipal Bonds
OFFER
State of Massach'tts Gold 3½s | Brooklyn 4s
State of New York Gold 3½s | Cambridge, Mass., 4s
New York City Gold 3½s | Chicago Gold 4s
Newburgh, N. Y., 3½s | Cleveland, Ohio, 5s

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

$175,000
CITY OF TRENTON
WATER BONDS.

Office of the City Treasurer,
City of Trenton, N. J., June 28th, 1897.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M. Thursday, July 8th, 1897, for the purchase of the whole of One Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars Water Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J., maturing January 1st, 1917.

The above bonds will bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. They will be registered or coupon, in denominations of $100, or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January of each year, at the office of the City Treasurer of the City of Trenton, N. J., or mailed by check to the registered holder thereof, wherever purchaser may select.

Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to inclose with bid a certified check on a National bank for $10,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders. Purchaser must pay accrued interest on bonds from July 1st. Six months interest from January 1st to July 1st (if any) cancelled. Bonds must be taken up within thirty days of award.

The above bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton Water Bonds," and addressed to
W. J. B. STOKES,
City Treasurer.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.
Bonds of the above-named company, maturing July 6th, 1897, secured upon lands known as the Joseph Jeanes tract and Dale tract, will be paid at the office of our offices at maturity.
Registered bonds must be properly assigned.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

IRON CAR EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Special 5s Car Trust Bonds.
A payment of seven dollars per bond will be made on presentation of bonds at the office of the Committee, 45 Wall St.
H. A. V. POST,
Treasurer for Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

Yesterday's stock market was not particularly active, but there was strength shown throughout it. Market values had to stand rather pronounced tests. In some stocks there was pressure of an extraordinary sort. Yet in no part of the market was there anything that looked like significant liquidation or any indication that sentiment was changing from its recent optimistic character.

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In Chicago Gas there was in the early part of the day a rattling raid, one operator selling over 6,000 shares in big blocks. Wall Street had it that these sales were for the account of recent Western purchasers who had taken profits, but this was merely a guess, with likelihood that it is far from the facts. Under the pressure of these big sales Chicago Gas stock held firmly. It was around 94 when the first heavy order was executed, and there was where it closed. Insiders are as confident in their expressions of faith in the future of the property as at any time since the handsome rise in the stock began. It is certain that the stock has during the present movement been taken hold of by interests of a consequence not in times past willing openly to be identified with it.

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In Sugar Trust stock there was free selling by traders whose information from Washington is inducing them to expect sharp collisions between Congressional tariff conferrees next week. Friends of Speaker Reed are declaring that the Senate increases for the benefit of the Sugar Trust will not be permitted—that none other than the Dingley sugar schedules will be finally adopted. So explicit are current statements on this account that some of the recent bulls on Sugar Trust stock have been inclined to take profits and await developments. On the other hand, men of consequence, having the closest possible Washington relationships, are more than ever convinced that the sugar schedules as finally agreed upon will be quite as favorable as the Senate has now arranged. So far Sugar Trust stock has resolutely refused to go down under pressure.

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St. Paul held its place yesterday as the banner stock among the Granger Railroad shares. It sold above 84, crossing Burlington. St. Paul earnings as announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning are encouraging beyond expectation.

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The week ends without any of the serious gold export developments so freely predicted by bear speculators a week ago. Advices from Europe have become more agreeable, not only as bearing upon the gold situation, but touching the foreign disposition toward American securities. It is probable that next week there will be disclosures of important plans abroad to invest in certain groups of American stocks.

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Government bonds were strong, at unchanged quotations. There was a sale of $1,500 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112⅜.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	⅝	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅜
C., M. & St. P.	½	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	½
D. & R. G. pf.	⅜	Or., R. & Nav.	1
Laclede Gas	⅝	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	½
Manhattan	½	Rio G. Western	1
Met. Traction	1	Rio G. West. pf.	1½
Minn. & St. L.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	⅝	Consol. Ice pf.	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Sugar R. pf.	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	1	Third Av.	4
Col. C. & I., Dev.	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. con 4s	1	r. 1	Or. Imp. 1st t. r.	1
N. Y., B. & M. Bch. con. 5s	1		Or. Imp. con. t. r.	1
			Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Com'l. Cable 4s	1½	Or. Sh. Line, Inc. A, wh. iss.	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans 1¼@2 per cent., with the last loan at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four to five months, 3 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@4½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $180,168,584; balances, $14,297,522; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $291,792.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount in the open market, ¾ per cent. for short and ⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅞@$4.87 for demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25@30c premium. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25@50c premium.

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The money markets yesterday were less active than for some time, but there was a decidedly stronger tone throughout. No call money was loaned lower than 1¼ per cent., at which figure the bulk of the day's transactions were made. Other loans in the call department were made at 1½ per cent., and some small lots were loaned at 2 per cent. The demand for commercial paper continues large, and the supply of attractive names is fair. In time money there is little doing beyond that for renewals.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@60¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47@48¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,026.84 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,903,611
Exports in same period	24,263,864
Net exports	$22,360,353
Net exports, 1896	22,361,079
Net exports, 1895	13,058,780
Net exports, 1894	58,038,195
Net exports, 1893	63,327,622

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On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Barcelona sold at .04, 700 shares Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 500 shares Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 100 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .13, 200 shares Gould & Curry at .38, 325 shares Moulton at .25, 200 shares Mount Rosa at .11, 200 shares Mollie Gibson at .67, 200 shares Pharmacist at .11, and 100 shares Sierra Nevada at .92. On the Mining Exchange, 500 shares of Annetta sold at .38, 2,800 shares Miami at .27¾@.28½, 100 shares Gold Cliff at .18, 150 shares Gold Coin at .04¼, 300 shares Isabella at .31, 500 shares New Haven at .02½, and 2,500 shares Russel at .50@.52@.51.

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THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 67, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 85½. Declined—New York Central, ⅛, to 105; Erie, ⅝, to 15; Reading, ⅝, to 11½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 52½, and Atchison, ¼, to 12⅝. Illinois Central sold at 99½ and Erie first preferred at 34½. British consols declined ⅛, to 112⅝, for money, and 3-16, to 112 11-16, for the account.

In Paris rentes sold at 104f 21½c, and exchange on London at 25f 10c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 182.80 and in Rome at 104.47.

THE TIDE HAS TURNED.

Mr. Charles C. West, of the well-known Stock Exchange house of Charles Head & Co., talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding stock market and business prospects. Mr. West is decidedly bullish on the whole outlook, although disposed to look for a reaction in the near future. Mr. West said yesterday:

"The strength which the stock market exhibits is wonderful. All the way up the traders have been fighting the rise, but they have met with no success whatsoever. A buying power has développed that has taken the whole market out of the hands of the bears, and has steadily refused to allow that party to do anything whatever with prices.

"I suppose that after this rise there should come a reaction. Stocks have gone up steadily, and a number of shares have scored material advances. A reaction would only be natural, and I am inclined to think that we will see one before long. However, the buying continues large, and it is impossible to tell how far stocks will go before the inevitable reaction comes.

"The bears are all pointing out that this advance has come from nothing at all, but sentiment—that Wall Street has been discounting what it believes will come in the future, and that there has been no actual improvement in business. Such arguments are partly true, but even at that they are meaningless. Wall Street foresees great improvement in the business of the country, and believes in the near approach of good times. Surely that is no reason why people should continue to hesitate, as they have done, when the outlook was dark. People have become hopeful again, because they see what seems to be actual indications of the coming of prosperity. Consequently, they are buying stocks. Business may not have improved enough as yet to warrant this recent advance in security values, but it gives promise of doing so in the near future, and consequently people are investing the money which they have so long kept in idleness.

"You must remember that this country has just gone through several years of depression. During that time almost every factor that has arisen has been one calculated to drive away confidence and further apprehension among business men. Now we have things very much changed. The uncertainties which have been barriers to business improvement have been nearly all removed. The tariff question, which for months past has been the all-important matter, is about to be settled. The numerous other adverse factors, such as the diplomatic troubles in Europe and the Cuban war, seem likely to have no further bear defects. What gold exports we may have in the future will, in all probability, be insignificant, and only natural under existing conditions. We have an enormous balance of trade in our favor, and a crop outlook which insures us of further gains in that account. With our excellent crop prospects we have the best of promises of a general business revival that will mean large increases in the earnings of our railroads and industrial corporations, and we have other favorable factors, too numerous to be mentioned.

"In fact, I feel quite sure that the tide has turned. I think we have seen about the last of our hard times, and that we have begun to move toward that prosperity which has been expected for so long, and which seemed further and further away with the development of each new uncertainty. I believe business is going to have a wonderful improvement in the coming few months, and with it stock market prices will improve also. I look for very much higher prices here in Wall Street, and for very much better business in speculative circles."

BUOYANCY NOT SURPRISING.

The monthly letters issued by the Stock Exchange firm of Hollister & Babcock receive much attention in Wall Street. They are recognized as careful reviews of existing conditions, and as being at all times conservative and thoughtful. In their July letter Messrs. Hollister & Babcock say:

"The indications of improving business conditions in all parts of the country begin to be recognized as unmistakable by the most conservative observers.

"Rapid progress is being made by the Senate in its legislation on the Tariff bill, and with the settlement of the question, which end seems now almost in sight, the relief to industrial interests will undoubtedly be most decided. The utterances of the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that the currency question will receive the attention of the Administration have made a generally favorable impression.

"Exports of gold still continue, but the fact does not exert any special influence, as shipments are generally expected at this season of the year. A factor of great importance is the abundant supply of cheap money, and the indications are that it will continue for some time to come. The anticipation of the July interest disbursements, together with the large amount of funds now seeking investment, has stimulated the demand for securities to the extent that business is seemingly limited only by the amount of offerings.

"The crop situation affords the assurance of a prosperous outlook. The continued increase in earnings of the railroads, although the general average be small, indicates that the 'rock bottom' period has passed, and improvement from this time forth is confidently looked for. The activity and advance in prices in the iron and steel markets must be viewed with considerable satisfaction. In fact, with the above noted and the many other favorable conditions existing, and the absence of any important adverse influence, the prevailing buoyancy should not be a matter of surprise."

ST. PAUL'S BIG EARNINGS.

Wall Street has been anxiously awaiting the report of earnings by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the last week of June. Many forecasts have been made. Some of the predictions promised large figures, others were made by bears expecting a decrease.

Last night the earnings were officially announced. They are inspiriting, being $858,568, an increase of $32,315 over the earnings of the corresponding week last year. They are the largest for the period in the history of the company, being about $175,000 greater than the same week in 1894 and about $135,000 more than the corresponding week of 1893.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day:

"Midsummer vacations have commenced in many works, with the decrease of orders usual at this season. The customary vacation is called a strike where agreements regarding wages for the coming year have not been reached, and the extensive strike of the Amalgamated Ironworkers announced July 1 is of this nature, but the strike of coal miners in Illinois and other Central Western States is not, and may prove costly. In some iron and cotton works wages have been reduced, owing to low prices, one cotton mill in Virginia closing because reduction was not accepted. With a better demand, the employers will seek agreement, and in its absence the workers before long, so that the situation is distinctly of a midsummer character. Large hopes are built on prospective demand after the Tariff bill has passed, but the pressure in the market of large importing stocks may defer it. The general belief is that removal of uncertainty will in any case increase business.

"Since much of the future depends on crops, the brightening prospects are of the highest importance. Estimates by persons usually most pessimistic now far exceed any made a month ago, one promising 550,000,000 bushels wheat, with lower condition, but largely increased acreage of corn. Cotton prospects are brighter, as the crop appears to be early, rather than late, in regions which were not flooded.

"The iron and steel industry halts at midsummer, although the demand for finished products still increases and disappointment is due only to the fact that the increase is not yet enough to keep all mills at work, and thus to bring better prices, which now average slightly lower than ever before, though not 1 per cent. below those of March, 1895. The export trade is increasing, and a large order for India has just been taken at a price said to be $5 below British bids. Coke production is increasing again, as more iron furnaces are going into blast, and an addition of 25 cents has been ordered in anthracite coal. Tin is higher, at 14.1 cents, with larger consumption, and copper, at 10¼ cents for lake, with heavy exports, while lead has advanced 3.6 cents. American makers are selling tin plates largely at $3.20 for full weight, against $3.80 for foreign. Shipments of boots and shoes for two months have been smaller than for five previous years, and buyers are still disinclined to take freely. Prices are the lowest since last Fall; prices of leather have yielded 1 cent for hemlock sole, and are the lowest since last Fall, while the average for hides is the highest since the frenzy of 1895, excepting two weeks last November.

"Textile manufactures are waiting, and cotton mills curtailing production, with large stocks on hand, and prices scarcely changed, while woolen mills are gradually increasing work with better orders, and prices incline to advance a shade. Enormous buying of wool—256,000,000 pounds this year, against 102,000,000 pounds last year—reflects speculation mainly, and some large lots have been sold three to five times since arrival. Prices are somewhat stronger at seaboard markets, and so high in the interior that dealings in domestic are restricted—for two months not 21,000,000 pounds, against 55,000,000 pounds foreign."

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Bradstreet's weekly report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Better weather has favorably affected the sale of seasonable goods, particularly clothing, hats, and shoes. Orders for prompt shipment are fewer, but the movement of goods for Fall delivery has begun. The most encouraging feature is the continued and, in some instances, increased confidence of merchants and manufacturers that the Autumn will bring a larger volume of business at higher prices. The approach of the Fourth of July holiday has tended to check operations in some lines. Crop conditions in South Dakota are less favorable, the leaf-tobacco crop in Kentucky is reported only 90 per cent. of that of a year ago, and Augusta cotton mills are paying reduced dividends. General trade is reported quite satisfactory at Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Memphis, and New Orleans, fair without special expansion at Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Savannah, Galveston, and Chicago, and slow or quiet at Birmingham, Little Rock, Atlanta, Charleston, Cincinnati, and Detroit. None of the larger Eastern centres records an increase. The least favorable feature of the week is found in disappointment at lack of demand and reaction in quotations for some varieties of iron and steel. The threatened idleness of 200,000 iron, steel, and glass workers and soft coal miners is, except in the latter instance, due in part to the season of the year.

"There are 7,024 business failures reported by Bradstreet's throughout the United States during the past six months, a falling off of 578 from the like total last year, with which exception it is the largest aggregate of failures in a like period. Total liabilities of individuals, firms, and corporations failing amount to $93,656,000, a decrease of $11,879,000 from the corresponding total last year, and of $77,204,000 from the liabilities reported in the first half of the panic year 1893. This total is also smaller than in the first half of the year 1884, with which exception it is the largest recorded for the six months' periods in eighteen years. While there has been only a moderate decline in the number of failures since last year, liabilities have been unexpectedly increased by the embarrassment of several large manufacturing and other concerns in New England within the past quarter. It is worthy of note that the New England States and the Territories alone, among groups of States and Territories, report increases in number of failures compared with last year.

"June bank clearings reflect an enlarged volume of speculation and trade in a total which is 6.8 per cent. larger than that of May, 3.7 per cent. more than in June a year ago, 1.2 per cent. more than in June, 1895, and 24 per cent. more than in June, 1894. The decrease compared with the January total this year is less than 1 per cent., while the falling off from June, 1892, is only 10 per cent. Southwestern and New England cities show the largest gains as compared with a year ago, 15.5 and 10.9 per cent., respectively, while the heaviest decrease is that of the Northwestern group, 18 per cent. The entire gain at all cities in June over a year ago is accounted for by the increases at the cities of New York and Boston, respectively 6 and 12 per cent. For six months clearings are still behind those of a year ago. The total clearings at seventy-six cities are $24,964,430,282, a decrease of 2.2 per cent. from the like total in 1896 and 1 per cent. from 1895, but a gain of 13 per cent. over the total for 1894. Compared with 1892 and 1893 the decrease is about 18 per cent.

"The week's bank clearings amount to $1,066,000,000, about 9 per cent. more than last week, but 3.6 per cent. less than in the like week last year. It shows an increase of 16 per cent. over the corresponding period in 1895, 40 per cent. as compared with 1894, and is 20 per cent. larger than the like total in 1893.

"Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week amount to 2,676,883 bushels, against 2,156,000 bushels last week, 2,601,000 bushels in the last week of June, 1896, 2,007,000 bushels in the like week of 1895, 1,850,000 bushels in 1894, and as compared with 3,677,000 bushels in the corresponding week in 1893. Exports of Indian corn amount to 1,923,938 bushels this week, as compared with 2,281,000 bushels last week, 1,598,000 bushels in the corresponding week last year, 388,000 bushels in the like week of 1895, 539,000 bushels in 1894, and as contrasted with 570,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT gross for month of June—

	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Brooklyn Heights.	$427,312	$407,493	*$19,816
B'klyn. Queens Co.	68,185	65,023	*3,162
Total for system.	495,497	472,519	*$22,978
For twelve months ended June 30—			
Brooklyn Heights.	4,597,042	4,436,164	*160,878
B'klyn. Queens Co.	748,646	702,962	*45,683
Total for system.	5,345,688	5,139,127	*$206,561

*Increase.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for May—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	332,328	314,223	342,618
Operating ex.	270,112	279,643	289,703
Net earnings	62,216	34,580	52,915
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	4,948,938	5,042,886	4,669,811
Operating ex.	3,991,704	3,347,054	3,154,441
Net earnings	1,757,234	1,695,332	1,515,370

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for May—

Gross earnings	153,673	142,970	157,728
Operating ex.	107 884	101,232	95,360
Net earnings	45,789	41,738	62,368
Other income	12,774	9,777	4,462
Total income	58,537	51,515	66,830
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,811,994	1,868,711	1,774,092
Operating ex.	1,069,941	1,109,694	1,051,437
Net earnings	742,053	759,017	722,655

RIO GRANDE WESTERN for May—

Gross earnings	201,443	209,128	202,055
Operating ex.	119,350	131,898	123,031
Net earnings	82,093	77,230	77,024
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,212,972	2,259,811	1,989,609
Operating ex.	1,463,706	1,375,592	1,316,676
Net earnings	749,266	884,219	672,933

Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company for May—Gross earnings, $570,588; operating expenses, $240,260; net earnings, $330,328; other income, $436; total net, $330,664.

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT for May—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	$309,600	$282,969	$291,808
Operating ex.	239,021	253,702	240,227
Net earnings	70,579	28,867	51,671
From Dec. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,553,635	1,553,753	1,573,315
Operating ex.	1,350,841	1,478,488	1,428,106
Net earnings	202,794	75,265	145,209

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP for May—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	386,375	280,898	462,315
Expenses	270,149	262,718	348,398
Net earnings	116,226	18,180	113,917
Reserve fund	12,500	12,500	12,500
Balance	103,726	5,680	101,417

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$242,352,040
Gold reserve	140,941,324
Net silver	31,511,215
United States notes in the Treasury	38,603,335
Treasury notes of 1890	31,072,945
Total receipts this day	1,919,768
Total expenditures this day	4,368,000
Deposits in National banks	17,982,043

National bank notes received for redemption today, $179,522; Government receipts from internal revenue, $843,168; customs, $1,027,090; miscellaneous, $49,509.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	108
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	185	188
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	72	75
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	68	70
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	104	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	44	45
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	28	32
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	128	132
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	182	185
Third Avenue Railroad	148	149
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	107	109
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14¼	14⅝
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	80	81
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	74	76
Union Ferry stock	62	64
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int	92	94
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend	150	153
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87
Lafayette Gas Company stock	85	87
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	78	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Co., of N. Y., ex div.	222	225
Grand Rapids Gas stock	60	69
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	245	250
Madison (Wis.) stock	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	76	76½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	111	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co., ex int.	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consol, ex int.	106	107½
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	80
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	110½	111½
Standard Gas, New York, pf., ex div.	117	120
Standard Gas, New York 1st	114	118
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	71	72
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	98	100

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	58
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	60
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill'g pf. ex div.	67	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	43	45
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	90
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	322
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	322½	323¼
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	153	155
Worthington Pump pf.	80	84

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	25
Central & South American Tel.	118	119½
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	4	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	42	44
New York & New Jersey Telephone	187	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	17¼	18
Trow Directory pf.	37	40

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $3,905,970 against $3,076,524 last week and $1,683,322 for the corresponding period one year ago. The value of dry goods marketed was $4,254,714 against $3,082,765 last week and $1,556,499 in the same week in 1896.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 2.—Boston and Albany rose ⅝, to 214, to-day. West End Street gained ¼, to 85. Bell Telephone hardened 1½, to 220, ex-dividend. A fact which has not gained much public attention is that beginning Aug. 1 Boston and Lowell stock will receive semi-annual dividends of 4 per cent., or at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. Boston and Lowell's rate has been 7 per cent. per year.

The copper shares broadened out to-day decidedly and were buoyant. Large sales of the metal have been made at 11¾c, and an advance begins to look probable. Osceola was strong, with good buying from the lake and talk of a strong bull pool at home. Price rose 3½, to 36, later dropping to 35, but closing at 36. Butte gained ⅞, to 22¾; Montana, ½, to 133½; Old Dominion, ½, to 19½; Tamarack, Jr., 1, to 21½; Tamarack, 3, to 128; Kearsarge, 1, to 19; Pioneer Gold, ⅝, to 5⅞. Stock Yards continued active, rising ¾, to 105, with recession to 104, and closing at 104¼.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	213	213¼
Boston & Lowell	212½	
Boston & Maine	160	161
Boston & Providence	205	
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	104	105
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	107	107¾
Fitchburg pf.		92¾
Old Colony	178	
West End	84½	85
West End pf.	94½	95
Wisconsin Central	1½	1¾

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)		4
Allouez	.50	.75
Arnold	.3⅝	3½
Atlantic	21¾	22
Boston & Cripple Creek	.08	.12
Boston & Montana	133¼	135½
Butte & Boston	22⅝	22¾
Calumet & Hecla	392	395
Centennial	7⅜	7½
Franklin	15	
Gold Coin Mines	.4⅝	.4⅝
Kearsarge	19⅛	20
Napa, (quicksilver)	6	6½
Osceola	35¾	36
Pioneer, (gold)	5¾	5⅞
Quincy	116	116½
Santa Ysabel	13	13½
Tamarack	127½	128
Tamarack Junior	21½	22
Tecumseh	.80	1.15
Wolverine	10⅝	10¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	228	229
Dominion Coal	11½	11
Dominion Coal pf.	84	85
Eastman Car Heater		25

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER OF COUNTY ROADS.
RICHMOND COUNTY, N. Y.
Henry P. Morrison,
Engineer.
P. O. Box 582
Stapleton, S. I., June 23, 1897.
PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, N. Y., at the office of said Board, Savings Bank Building, Stapleton, Staten Island, until Thursday, July 15, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M. for regulating, grading, and constructing macadam pavement on certain hereinafter mentioned county roads, in accordance with specifications, plans, and profiles on file in this office:

No. 45—Todt Hill Road, Four Corners Road, Sea View Avenue, in the Town of Middletown and Southfield:

Estimated quantities: 24,052 square yards macadam pavement; 27,925 cu. yds. excavation.

No. 46—Serpentine Road and Ocean Terrace, in the Town of Middletown:

Estimated quantities: 30,600 square yards macadam pavement; 28,080 cubic yards of excavation.

No. 47—New Dorp Lane, in the Town of Southfield, from Richmond Road to Cedar Grove Road:

Estimated quantities: 13,285 square yards macadam pavement; 4,900 cubic yards excavation.

No. 48—Rose Avenue, First Street, Garretsons Avenue, and Fresh Kills Road, in the Towns of Southfield and Northfield:

Estimated quantities: 6,500 square yards macadam pavement; 7,800 cubic yards excavation.

Note—400 cubic yards of excess fill to be supplied on this contract.

No. 49—Targee Street, Pine Street, Elm Street, Gordon Street, and Osgood Avenue, in the Town of Middletown:

Estimated quantities: 11,100 square yards macadam pavement; 4,050 cubic yards excavation.

No. 50—Burgher Avenue, from Richmond Terrace to Forest Avenue, in the Town of Castleton:

Estimated quantities: 8,125 square yards macadam pavement; 3,025 cubic yards excavation.

No. 51—Lafayette Avenue, Glen Avenue, Castleton Avenue, and Cebra Avenue, in the Town of Castleton:

Estimated quantities: 11,035 square yards macadam pavement; 4,970 square yards macadam repairs; 5,840 cubic yards excavation.

No. 52—Main Street, Bentley Street, and Hopping Avenue, in the Town of Westfield:

Estimated quantities: 9,575 square yards macadam pavement; 8,125 cubic yards excavation.

No. 53—Western Avenue and Washington Avenue, in the Town of Northfield:

Estimated quantities: 20,375 square yards macadam pavement; 15,450 cubic yards excavation.

No. 54—Bement Avenue, in the Town of Castleton:

Estimated quantities: 14,600 square yards macadam pavement; 11,925 cubic yards excavation.

No. 55—Woodrow Road and Sharrette Lane, in the Town of Westfield:

Estimated quantities: 14,850 square yards macadam pavement; 15,045 cubic yards excavation.

No. 56—Richmond Avenue and Morning Star Road, in the Town of Northfield:

Estimated quantities: 10,150 square yards macadam pavement; 3,050 cubic yards excavation.

No. 57—Nelson Avenue, in the Town of Southfield:

Estimated quantities: 7,775 square yards macadam pavement; 8,300 cubic yards excavation.

No. 58—Brooks Avenue, in the Town of Castleton:

Estimated quantities: 6,550 square yards macadam pavement; 1,925 cubic yards excavation.

No. 59—St. Paul's Avenue and Sarah Ann Street, in the Town of Middletown:

Estimated quantities: 16,625 square yards macadam pavement; 5,600 cubic yards excavation.

No. 60—Henderson Avenue (wings) and Franklin Avenue, in the Town of Castleton:

Estimated quantities: 10,825 square yards macadam pavement; 4,800 cubic yards excavation.

No. 61—Old Stone Road, in the Town of Northfield, from the end of the present macadam road to the Fresh Kills Bridge:

Estimated quantities: 1,310 square yards macadam pavement; 1,150 cubic yards of fill to be supplied.

No. 62—Richmond Terrace, from Harbor Road to Western Avenue, in the Town of Northfield:

Estimated quantities: 10,823 square yards macadam pavement; 7,306 square yards macadam pavement; 1,694 cubic yards excavation.

Plans and specifications more exactly setting forth the nature and amount of the work to be done, and the conditions under which contracts for the same will be let, are now on file in the office of the Engineer of County Roads, Savings Bank Building, Stapleton, Staten Island.

The right to reject any or all bids for the above work is reserved by said Board of Supervisors of Richmond County as may be deemed for the best interests of the county.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.
FRANKLIN C. MYER, Clerk,
Stapleton, S. I.

Specifications may be obtained and plans examined on personal application at this office only.

TO STEAM-HEATING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required for furnishing steam supply and other work for cottage for male employes at Central Islip, N. Y., and also for furnishing a water heater and other work for a laundry at Ward's Island, N. Y., for the Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to 4 o'clock P. M., July 8, 1897, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers of Manhattan State Hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open proposals.

Separate proposals must be made for each of the above works, and be accompanied by a deposit of five per centum of the amount of each bid, which shall be either cash or a certified check, payable to the order of the Treasurer of the Board of Managers of Manhattan State Hospital as an evidence of good faith, and to the effect that the bidders will execute a contract in case the work should be awarded to them, and that they will perform the work faithfully.

Drawings and specifications may be seen and forms of proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the County Court House, Albany, N. Y., and at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interest of the state.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.

NOTICE.—Estimates for paving at West 51st Street, North River, with second-hand granite blocks, laying crosswalks, and building the necessary drains and appurtenances, contract No. 593, will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier "A," North River, until 12 o'clock M., Wednesday, July 14th, 1897. For particulars see City Record.

NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and building a new pier near the foot of W. 11th St., North River, under contract No. 594, will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, July 12th, 1897. For particulars see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing and delivering about 700 tons of anthracite coal, under Contract 598, will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, N. R., until 12 o'clock M., July 13, 1897. For particulars see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALKER, ADOLPHE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPHE L. ALKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Michael J. Sullivan, No. 258 Morris Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1897. ANNA DOHERTY, Administratrix. MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 538 Morris Ave., N. Y. City. m27-law6mS

BROWNING, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY BROWNING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1897. LILLIE BROWNING, Administratrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. je12-law6mS

COLGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COLGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August, 1897. Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1897. MARY FINN, RICHARD SHERLOCK, Executors. HUGHES & DWIGHT, Attorneys for Executors, 96 Broadway, New York City, New York. f13-law6mS

CRANE, ANGELINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELINA CRANE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of February, 1897. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Executors of the last will and testament of ANGELINA CRANE, deceased. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York. f6-law6m

DOHERTY, GEORGE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE J. DOHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Michael J. Sullivan, No. 258 Morris Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1897. ANNA DOHERTY, Administratrix. MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 538 Morris Ave., N. Y. City. m27-law6mS

GROSS, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wm. L. Snyder, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1897. FRANZISKA ROMANA GROSS, Executrix. WM. L. SNYDER, Attorney for Executrix, 5 Beekman St., New York City. ja30-law6mS

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 2, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13¾	14½	55	American Cotton Oil..	14¼	14¼	14	14	.....
113½	115	100	American Express.....	113	114½	113	114½	.....
11	11⅝	810	American Spirits Mfg.	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	-⅜
20½	30	540	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	30	30	29½	29½	-1⅜
127⅝	127¾	25,146	American Sugar Refs.	127	128¼	127	127¼	+⅝
107¾	107⅞	355	Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	108	108	107½	107½	+⅝
76¾	77	4,863	American Tobacco.....	77½	77½	76⅞	76⅞	-½
106	110	90	American Tobacco pf..	103⅞	105¼	103⅞	105⅞	.....
27⅜	28	100	Ann Arbor pf.....	28	28	28	28	-1
12½	12⅝	2,530	At., T. & S. F.....	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
24⅜	24⅞	70	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	25	25	24¾	24¾	-¼
11¼	12½	2,950	Baltimore & Ohio.....	10½	11	10½	11	.....
29	20⅜	5,840	Bay State Gas	11⅞	12⅛	11	11⅜	-⅛
103¾	110¼	50	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	20¼	20¾	28⅞	29	+⅛
60	60⅜	160	Brooklyn Union Gas....	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	.....
9¼	10	100	Canada Southern	50⅜	50⅝	50¼	50⅜	.....
17⅜	17⅝	210	Central Pacific	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	.....
83¾	83⅞	11,781	Chesapeake & Ohio....	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17½	-⅛
37	45	100	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	84	84¼	83⅜	83⅜	-⅛
94¼	94¼	19,200	Chi., & Eastern Ill....	43	43	43	43	-1
83⅜	83⅞	42,092	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	94½	95	93¾	94¼	-⅜
139⅝	139⅞	368	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	83¼	84	83¼	83⅜	-⅜
117⅜	117⅝	3,899	Chicago & Northw.....	139¾	139¾	139⅜	139⅞	+⅛
74⅜	74⅝	3,084	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	117	117½	117	117¼	+⅛
24⅜	25	154	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	74⅜	75	74¼	74⅝	-⅜
...	...	40	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	24¾	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	-¼
⅝	¾	100	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	65	65	64¾	64¾	.....
41	41¼	1,375	Consolidated Ice.....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	.....
87½	88	100	Consolidated Ice pf....	41	41¼	40¼	41	-⅛
107½	108	6	Consolidated Gas.....	87½	87½	87½	87½	.....
110	110¾	520	Consolidated Gas Co...	106½	106¾	106½	106¾	-⅛
157¼	159	1,700	Delaware & Hudson....	110¾	110¾	110½	110⅝	+⅛
43¾	43⅝	200	Del., Lack. & Western.	158	158½	157¾	158	.....
65	66	100	Denver & R. G. pf....	43½	43½	43½	43½	.....
33⅜	33⅞	500	Erie Tel. & Tel.....	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	+⅛
97½	98¼	3	General Electric	34½	34½	33⅝	33⅝	-⅞
24½	25	300	Illinois Central	98¼	98½	98½	98¼	.....
66	68½	200	Laclede Gas	23¾	24½	23¾	24½	+¾
51¾	51¾	3,600	Lake Erie & West. pf.	68	68	68	68	.....
92	92½	5,690	Louisville & Nashville.	51¼	51½	51	51¼	-¼
100¾	110	800	Manhattan Con.....	92	92¾	91¾	92½	+½
100	...	4,055	Metropolitan Traction.	108¾	109¾	108¾	109¾	+1
100	...	1,357	Mexican National ctfs.	1½	1½	1½	1½	.....
100	...	725	Minn. & St. Louis.....	20½	21	20½	21	-⅛
100	...	400	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+¾
100	...	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex.....	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	.....
100	...	1,550	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf....	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	-¼
100	...	735	Missouri Pacific	19¾	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	-⅛
100	...	500	National Lead Co.....	30¾	30¾	30	30	-⅛
100	...	168	National Lead Co. pf..	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	.....
100	...	15	National Linseed Oil..	14½	14½	14½	14½	-½
100	...	7	New Central Coal	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
100	...	4,055	New Jersey Central ..	85½	86	85	85	-½
102	102¼	1,357	New York Central	102	102¼	102	102¼	+⅛
75¾	76½	100	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.....	76½	76¾	76¼	76¾	+⅛
173½	174½	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	173½	173½	173¼	173½	.....
131	139½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	139½	139½	139½	139½	+¼
27⅜	28	1,660	N. Y. Sus. & West. pf.	27¾	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	-¼
28¾	29½	17	Norfolk & Western pf.	28⅜	29⅝	28⅜	29⅜	+¼
14	14½	42	Northern Pacific	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¼	.....
40⅜	40⅝	969	Northern Pacific pf....	40⅞	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	-⅛
15	15¼	715	Ontario & Western....	15	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	-⅛
21	22	400	Or. R. & Nav.....	21	21	21	21	+1
17⅜	17⅝	2,240	Or. S. L., wh. iss.....	17½	17½	17⅜	17⅜	-⅛
30	30½	2,100	Pacific Mail	29⅞	30¼	29⅝	30	+⅛
12¾	13	50	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	13	13	13	13	.....
47½	49½	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	48½	48½	48½	48½	-2
169	184	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	168¾	168¾	168¾	168¾	+⅛
22¾	22⅝	8,915	Reading	180	180	180	180	.....
47½	47¾	467	Reading 1st pf.....	22⅞	23	22⅝	22⅝	-¼
49½	21	300	Rio Grande Western..	47½	47½	47½	47⅝	-⅛
46	47	200	Rio Grande West. pf..	20	20⅜	20	20	+1
3½	3⅝	300	St. J. & G. I.....	45	46	45	46	+1½
30½	40	150	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	3½	3½	3¼	3¼	-¼
46¾	46⅞	700	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf....	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+¼
16¾	16⅝	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	46⅞	46⅞	46	46⅝	+¼
64	64½	2,750	St. Paul & Omaha.....	16¾	16⅞	16	16⅝	.....
15¼	16	350	Southern Pacific	64½	64½	64	64	.....
9⅛	9¼	262	Southern Railway	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
20½	20½	928	Southern Railway pf....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
4¼	5	200	Standard R. & T. pf....	20¼	20¾	20¾	20¾	-⅛
24	24⅜	495	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	-⅛
10¼	10⅝	200	Texas Pacific	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	.....
...	...	100	Tex. Pacific Land, t. r.	10½	10½	10½	10½	.....
149	150	400	Third Avenue	7	7	7	7	-¾
6¼	6½	610	Union Pacific	148	148	148	148	-4
7¾	7¾	200	United States Leather.	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	.....
60¾	61	4,822	U. S. Leather pf.....	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
12¼	13	160	United States Rubber.	60	61	60	60¾	+⅜
5¾	6	200	Wabash	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	+⅜
14⅞	15	500	Wabash pf.....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+⅛
101	105	5	Wells-Fargo Express .	15	15	14⅞	15	+⅛
84½	84⅞	1,714	Western Union Tel...	101	101	101	101	.....
Sales.		180,693		84⅞	85	84½	84⅝	-⅛

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s		Ill Central, Western Line 1st 4s	
5,000	113½	4,000	105
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		5,000	105½
1,000	79	Int & Gt Nor 1st	
4,000	79½	3,000	119¾
At, T & S F gen 4s		Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
3,000	84⅞	2,000	100¼
14,000	84⅞	L Erie & West 2d 5s	
3,500	84⅞	26,000	90⅜
40,000	84¼	L S & Mich So 3½s	
Adjustment 4s		1,000	103⅜
40,000	56⅜	Lehigh Val of N Y 1st	
5,000	50½	5,000	99¼
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s		Lehigh Val Term 5s	
5,000	110	1,000	110
1,000	119½	L, N A & C G M, Trust Co certfs	
Brooklyn R T 5s		1,000	45
32,000	83¾	Manhattan Ry con 4s	
10,000	83⅞	17,000	95¾
33,000	84	Mil, L S & W inc	
51,000	84½	1,000	110¼
12,000	84¼	Mil & St Paul cons	
5,000	84⅛	4,000	135⅝
3,000	84¼	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mil Div	
1,000	84⅞	5,000	135⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	
20,000	112½	14,000	101½
Bur, C R & N 1st		Mo, K & East 1st	
4,000	107	5,000 15F	91
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		8,000	91
5,000	80½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
10,000	80¾	6,000	84½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		3,000	84½
1,000	33½	Mo, K & T 2d	
5,000	33¾	1,000	61¾
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		3,000	61⅞
5,000	11	N Y, C & Man Beach 1st con 6s	
Cent Pac 6s, 1898		10,000	106½
1,000c	101⅛	N Y Cent deb 5s reg	
C & O, Pur M'y Fd		2,000	110¾
3,000	102¼	N Y, C & St L 4s	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		7,000	102¼
3,000	77½	N Y, S & W 1st refdg 6s	
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		5,000	102½
10,000c	117	N Y, S & W G M	
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		3,000	78
3,000	102¼	Norf & W Ry con 4s	
7,000	102¼	15,000	73
5,000	102	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
5,000	102½	1,000	80⅛
Chi, Mil & St P 5s		10,000	80
1,000c	104½	500	80⅛
Chicago & Erie 1st		5,000	80⅛
5,000	110	14,000 10F	89⅛
Chi G L & C Co 1st		17,000	89⅛
20,000	101	14,000 10F	89⅝
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs		1,000	89⅝
10,000	43⅜	Nor Pac 1st 6s	
23,000	43½	4,000	117
5,000	43¾	Nor Pac 1st reg	
25,000	43½	5,000	116½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div	
5,000	105¼	7,000	101½
3,000	105½	Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs	
Registered		1,000	90
5,000	105	Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 1st Installment paid	
Chi, R I & P deb 5s		13,000	19½
5,000	101½	10,000	20
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs		5,000	19½
40,000	6	5,000	20
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs		Commercial Cable 4s	
3,000	63½	20,000	108
32,000	64	Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	
5,000	64¼	11,000	99¼
5,000	63½	Dul & Iron Range 1st	
Commercial Cable 4s		5,000	102½
20,000	108	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s	
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s		1,000	112
11,000	99¼	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	
Dul & Iron Range 1st		1,000	100¾
5,000	102½	Ft W & D C 1st	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s		2,000	84¼
1,000	112	Ft W & Rio Grande 1st	
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s		13,000	67
1,000	100¾	Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	
Ft W & D C 1st		1,000	52½
2,000	84¼	H & Tex Cent deb 4s	
Ft W & Rio Grande 1st		1,000	110
13,000	50¾	Ind, Dec & West 1st	
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s		20,000	102½
1,000	52½	1,000	102⅝
H & Tex Cent deb 4s		Total sales	
1,000	110		$1,443,250
Ind, Dec & West 1st			
20,000	100		
1,000	102½		
1,000	102⅝		

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	220	Manhattan	215
Am. Exchange	162	Market & Fulton	215
Broadway	220	Mechanics'	190
Butch. & Drovers'	100	Mercantile	165
Central National	100	Merchants'	135
Chase National	100	Merchants' Ex	112
Chatham	220	Metropolis	440
Chemical	4000	National Union	200
City	500	New Amsterdam	200
Citizens'	125	New York	250
Commerce	204	Ninth National	100
Continental	127	Nat. Bank of N. A.	132
Corn Exchange	235	Pacific	175
Fifth Avenue	3000	Park	215
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	205
Fourth National	172	Phenix	100
Gallatin National	310	Republic	145
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	166
Greenwich	165	Second National	425
Hanover	325	Shoe & Leather	91
Hudson River	155	State of New York	108
Imp. & Traders'	615	Tradesmen's	99
Irving	135	Western National	115
Lincoln National	750		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Twelfth Ward Bank announces a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable July 9. Transfer books will remain closed until July 10.

San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railway coupons (No. 17) maturing July 1 will be paid at the office of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., 46 Wall Street.

The Harlem Savings Bank of New York announces a semi-annual dividend to be paid to depositors entitled thereto at the rate of 4 per cent. on sums from $5 to $1,000, and 3 per cent. on the excess up to $3,000, payable July 19.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
90	Am. Sp. Mfg.....	11½	11¾	11¾	11¾
20	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf..	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
12,300	Am. Sug. Refs..	127	128½	127	127¾
200	Am. Tobacco.....	77½	77½	76¾	77
230	A., T. & S. F. pf.	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼
20	Bay State Gas..	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12¾
4,840	Chicago Gas.....	94½	95	93¾	94¼
2,150	C., R. I. & P.....	75	75	74⅜	74½
5,550	C., B. & Q.....	84	84¼	83¾	84
15,230	C., M. & St. P..	83¼	84	83¼	83¾
300	C., St. P., M. & O.	64¼	64½	64¼	64¼
720	Cent. of N. J....	85¾	86¼	85	85
480	Ch. & Northw....	117¾	117¾	117	117
100	Del. & Hudson...	110½	110½	110¼	110½
20	Gen. Electric	34¼	34½	33¾	33¾
100	Lake Shore.....	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼
350	Louis. & Nash...	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼
1,180	Manhattan	91¾	92¼	91¼	91¼
100	Mo., K. & T. pf..	31½	31½	31¼	31½
60	N. Y. Central...	102	102	102	102
110	Nat. Lead	30¼	30½	29¾	30
970	Nor. Pac. pf....	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
100	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
50	Pacific Mail....	30	30⅛	30	30
1,370	Reading	22¾	23	22¾	22¾
100	Southern pf....	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29¼
100	Stand. R. & T...	5	5	5	5
30	Tenn. C. & I....	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
380	U. S. Leath. pf..	60¼	61	60½	61
20	Wabash	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
40	Wabash pf.....	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
170	West. Union....	83	85	84½	84¾
47,500					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	50½	50½	50½	50½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	...
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112
4s, c., 1907	112⅝	112⅝
4s, r., 1925	125⅛	125½
4s, c., 1925	125¾	125¾
5s, r., 1904	114⅝	115
5s, c., 1904	114⅝	115
Currency 6s, 1898	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101¾	..
Adams Express	152	154
Alb. & Sus	175	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	60	63
Am. Coal	110	125
Am. Cot. Oil pf	63¼	64
Am. T. & C	91	93
Ann Arbor	9	11
At. & Pac	..	¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	..	2½
Boston A. L. pf	165	3½
Brunswick Co	⅝	107
Buff., R. & P	..	½
Buff., R. & P. pf	..	20
Bur., C. R. & N	65	60
Canadian Pacific	65	75
Capital Traction	54½	..
Chi. & Alton pf	162	55
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	100	..
Chicago G. W	3½	100½
Chi. & N. W. pf	160	4
Clev., L. & W. pf	40	165
Cleve. & Pitts	165	45
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	24½	170
Col. Fuel & I	17½	2¾
Col. F. & I. pf	..	18
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	..	80
Col. H. V. & T	3½	..
Com. Cable	2⅞	5
	160	3
	..	..

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Consol. Coal	38	..
Den. & R. G	11	11¼
D. M. & Ft. D	9	9½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	68	..
D., S. S. & A	2¾	3⅜
D., S. S. & A. pf.	5	6½
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	115	117
Erie	14⅞	15
Erie 1st pf	34½	34¾
Erie 2d pf	18¾	19⅜
Ev. & T. H	20	25
Gt. Nor. pf	120	125
G. B. & West	35	40
G. B. & W., Deb., A	40	50
G. B. & W., Deb., B	4	4½
Harlem	315	325
Homestake	35	40

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Day's Dealings Among Brokers and in the Salesroom.

Layton & Rogers have sold for Mrs. Hannah A. Higgins to Wright, Gillies & Brother the block front on the west side of Twelfth Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets, and extending westerly along either street to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, on which it has a frontage of 210 feet.

Bernhard Metzger has sold the three four-story flats, 228, 230, and 232 East Eighty-fourth Street, on a plot 50.10 by 102.2.

Mr. Metzger has also sold to the Ernst-Marx syndicate the lot on the north side of Seventy-sixth Street, 148 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, in foreclosure, to Edward C. Stone, for $7,600, the lot, Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Theresa Lynch, for $161,150, Lots 1 to 105, and 125 to 137, on map of Givan homestead, Westchester.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to A. E. Daly, for $22,514, the five-story brick dwelling, 576 West End Avenue, runs south 21, by east 43.7, by southeast 9.11, by east 17.5, by north 13, by west 21.8, by north 5.2, by northwest, 4.9, by west 10.11, by north 5.9, by west 32.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 54 to 58 West Thirty-third Street, for a sixteen-story brick and stone hotel, 67.10 by 98.9; W. R. H. Martin of 114 East Thirty-sixth Street, owner; H. J. Hardenburgh of 10 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $400,000.

No. 322 Riverside Drive, for a four-story brick dwelling, 25 by 70; Emma Chamberlain of 449 Park Avenue, owner; Wilson Potter of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 335 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 78.4; Jacob Jung of 213 East Eighty-ninth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $54,000.

Kapuyten Duyvil Parkway, southeast corner of Two Hundred and Thirty-second Street, for a one-story frame pavilion, 19 by 33; Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, owners; William M. Ducker of 26 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $1,550.

Hampton Street, north side, 125 feet west of Grand Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50; Catharine C. Cullen, owner; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $3,200.

Summit Street, southeast corner of Anthony Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 24 by 48; Charles Heitz of 923 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; George H. Budlong of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 1,748 Morris Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 20 by 43; William Rogers of 41 East Sixty-second Street, owner; Paul C. Hunter of 51 East Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

No. 136 Henry Street, to a three-story brick and stone synagogue and dwelling; Annie Leverich of 30 East Sixty-third Street, owner; Armand Schule of 72 West Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 158 Monroe Street, to a six-story brick store, with shops, Martin Schrenkeisen of 17 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 859 Broadway, to a three-story brick and stone store, Edwards estate of Port Chester, N. Y., owner; James S. Mayer of 36 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 238 East Fifty-second Street, to a four-story brick tenement, Mary A. Foley of 100 East Eightieth Street, owner; D. J. McRae of 228 West Thirty-first Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 22 to 28 West Sixty-ninth Street, to a one and two story brick church, George W. Quintard of Port Chester, N. Y., owner; J. D. Foquet of 35 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,385.

One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, Ann E. Beyer of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, owner; Kirby & Co. of 722 Tremont Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 2.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 20 ft n of 137th St, 23.8x75; William F. B. Redman and wife to James Mullin.. $1

AVENUE C, n e corner of 3d St, 48x44; Albert Baumann and others to Sigmund Kraus.

AVENUE D, w s, 116 ft s of 10th St, 22x93; Horace Secor, Jr., to Annie Harley.. 9,200

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, part of Plot 8, map of heirs of Rebecca Bassford, 24.6x125x25.3x125; Henry Frech to John P. Dunn.

BLEECKER ST, 32 to 36; Louis Ettlinger and wife to Jonas Weil and another.

BROADWAY, 174; also 8th Av, s w corner of 49th St; 9th Av, 162, and West 20th St, 362; Mary Cushman and another, executors and trustees, to Ephraim Holbrook Cushman and others, 3-25 part.. 42,918

BROADWAY, 174; also 8th Av, s w corner of 49th St; 9th Av, 162, and West 20th St, 362; Stephen W. Doubleday, as executor, to Ephraim Holbrook Cushman and others, 3-25 part.. 28,612

BROADWAY, 174; Archibald F. Cushman and others, executors, to Ephraim H. Cushman, 3-25 part.. 29,460

BROADWAY, 174; E. Adeline Cushman and another to Ephraim H. Cushman and others, 2-25 parts.. 19,040

BROADWAY, 174; Archibald F. Cushman to Ephraim H. Cushman and others.. 29,460

BROADWAY, 585 and 587, and 154 and 156 Mercer St; Jonas Weil and others to Louis Ettlinger.

BRONX RIVER ROAD, w s, Lots 207 to 209 and 211, map of Hyatt Farm; Edward C. Pearsen and wife to Mary E. Flynn..... 1,800

CLINTON ST, 151; Esther Weber to Henrietta Cohen.

CROTONA AV, e s, 100 ft n of 180th St, 25x102; C. Adelbert Becker and wife to Gustav Hubel and another.. 1,000

EAGLE AV, w s, 251.9 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x120; Max Satore to Evelyn H. White.

HALL AV, s e corner of Gun Hill Road, 101.7x100.10x25.2; also Perry Ave, s w corner of Old Road, 39.11x94.1x102.3; Catharine Knox, by guardian, to Patrick J. Coffey.. 1,310

HARRISON AV, e s, Lot 38 and part of Lot 39, map of Kingsland estate; Phidias S. Coletti to Emile Coletti.

HESTER ST, 5 and 7, 50x100; Harris Mandelbaum and others to John J. Kicka.. 1,650

JULIET ST, n w s, 95 ft n w of Gerard Av, 28x100; Frederick Richards, as executor, and others to William J. Brennon..

LOT 123, amended map of Ironxwood; Clara Alice Driscoll to Lavinia Quinn.

LOTS 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1,000, and 1,020, map of the Jumel estate, n of 159th St; Helene S. Bell to Frederick Leo.. 15,700

LYON ST, s s, 51.4 ft e of Simpson St, 51.4x99.11x60x106.4; William O. Madden and wife to Elizabeth M. Barry..

MADISON AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 105th, 25x70; John Zellweger and wife to Marie Salzmann.

MADISON AV, w s, 40 ft s of 90th St, 60.8x87.9; Peter Wagner and others to the Columbia Bay Company of Virginia.. 10

MADISON AV, s w corner of 102d St, 100.11x70; Abraham Cohen and others, executors, to Robert L. Knaggs..... 100,000

MANHATTAN ST, s e corner of 118th St, 25x95; John C. Barth and wife to Luke A. Burke.

McCOMB'S DAM ROAD, s e corner of King's Bridge Road, 99x32.6x105.5x33.4; George W. Richards and others to George H. Hyde.

MONROE ST, 244, 24.9x97.8; Isidore Shweitzer and wife to Sarah Federgreen.

MONROE ST, 159 and 157, 46.8x100; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Isaac Polstein and another.. 1

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, n e corner of 117th St, 25x100; Ida L. Jenkins and another to Joseph E. Senior.

MOTT ST, e s, 104, 25x94; Harry Harris and wife to Charles H. Louis.

PARK VIEW AV, w s, 176.7 ft n of St. Vincent Av, 160.11x182.10x irregular; Mary V. Sheridan to Esther A. Wheaton.

PLOTS 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1,000, and 1,020; Clark Bell and another to Frederick Booss.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 150.1 ft n of Dawson St, 25x105.6x25x104.9; William Burger and wife to Ambrose T. Adams.

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 225.4 ft n of 141st St, 25x90; William C. Oesting and wife to Samuel Steiner..

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 175.4 ft n of 141st St, 25x90; William C. Oesting and wife to Dora Hildesheimer..

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 250.4 ft n of 141st St, 25x90; William C. Oesting and wife to Emma Frankel..

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 124th St, 112x100; the Kensington Company and another to John Tuite..

SHERMAN AV, e s, 225 ft e of Dyckman St, 25x150; Jacob Hess and wife to John Preusser.

SHERMAN AV, n s, 200 ft e of Dyckman St, 25x150; Jacob Hess and wife to Anna Link and another.

TRINITY AV, e s, between 165th and 166th St, 0.1x—x0.1x87.5; Nellie E. Williams to Mary M. Snellbacker..

UNION AV, e s, 66.8 n of Dawson St, 20.10x92.10x20.10x92.8; John Shea and others to Edward P. Minnaugh.

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 150 ft n e of Columbia Av, 50x100; Jacob Roos and wife to Dora Rosbech.

WAVERLY PLACE, n e s, part of Lot 110, map of Fairmount, 50x200; Isabel Fawcett to Henrietta C. Schroeder.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 59.10 ft s of 173d St, 25x80; Cora Landauer to L. R. Kinney.

WEST END AV, n e corner of 73d St, 24.4x80; Frank J. Sprague to Mary K. Sprague.

WEST FARMS ROAD, w s, 182.5 ft n of Freeman St, 31x143.4x31x irregular; Emil S. Levi to Margaret Kirby and another..

WEST ST, s w s, Lot 12, map of Wardsville, 50x120x50x123; Henry J. Smith to James P. McMahon.

1ST AV, 110, e s, 59 ft s of 7th St, 21.3x70; Charles F. Mueller and wife to William Schirmer.

1ST ST, n w corner of 2d Av, 100x100; John Kennedy and wife to Edward Brennan.

2D AV, n w corner of 122d St, 71.8x17.6; Katie Cohen and another to Tena Henry.

2D AV, n w corner of 122d St, 71.8x17.8; Fannie Cohen and another to Katie Cohen

2D AV, e s, 73.3 ft s of 126th St, 26.8x100; Isaac H. Goldsmith and others to Clara Keller.

2D AV, e s, 50.7 ft s of 91st St, 25x80; William Holbein and others to George Gerold, Jr., and another.

2D AV, e s, 25.7 ft s of 91st St, 25x80; William Holbein and others to Auguste Krug.

7TH AV, s e corner of 131st St, 45.11x100; Leopold Kahn to Charles B. Barkley.

8TH AV, s s, Lot 1,045, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114; Roland B. Archer, referee, to Ellen A. Wilkinson.

8TH AV, s w corner of 49th St, 125.10x irregular; E. Adeline Cushman and another to Ephraim H. Cushman and others, 2-25 parts.

8TH AV, s w corner of 49th St, 125.10x irregular; Archibald F. Cushman and Ephraim H. Cushman and others, 3-25 parts.

8TH AV, s w corner of 49th St, 125.10x irregular; Archibald F. Cushman and others, executors, to Ephraim H. Cushman and others, 3-25 parts.

8TH AV, 2,115, 25.3x100; Regine Dinkelspiel and another to Henry J. Ohlckers..

9TH AV, 162, and 20th St, 362, West, 26.6x90; E. Adeline Cushman and another to Ephraim H. Cushman and others, 2-25 part.

9TH AV, 162, and 362 West 20th St; Archibald F. Cushman to Ephraim H. Cushman and others, 3-25 parts.

9TH AV, 162, and 362 West 20th St; Archibald F. Cushman and others, executors, to Ephraim H. Cushman, 3-25 parts.

10TH AV, 2,115, e s, 31.10x irregular to Sherman Av; Clara Fairchild to Jacob Hess.

10TH AV, s w corner of 211th St, 31.10x irregular, to Sherman Av; Jacob Hess and wife to Henriette Moses.

10TH ST, s s, 173 ft e of Avenue C, 20x92.3; William Hose and wife to Minnie Zwegel.

10TH ST, n s, 173 ft e of Avenue C, 20x92.3; Minnie Zwegel to Rosa Beer.

12TH ST, 216 East, 21.6x106.6; Elizabeth M. Bunting and another to Carl Waechter.

18TH ST, n s, 121.6 ft w of 2d Av, 23.6x irregular; Anna J. Foster to Thomas W. Busche.

24TH ST, n e s, Lot 40, map of Bellevue lots; Charles F. Murphy to Max S. Boehm.

27TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; David McClure, referee, to John McDonald and wife.

27TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; James H. Damery and wife to John McDonald and wife.

33D ST, 154 East, 18.9x25.1; William R. Fabbri, executor, to Nicholas Fabbri and others, individually, to David A. Fitzgerald.

38TH ST, s s, 329 ft e of 6th Av, 21x98.9; Mary B. Langdon to Robert C. Myles.

38TH ST, s s, 329 ft e of 6th Av, 21x98.8; Frederick Whitford and wife to Robert C. Myles.

38TH ST, s s, 329 ft e of 6th Av, 21x98.9; Herbert Hedge and wife to Robert C. Myles.

38TH ST, s s, 329 ft e of 6th Av, 21x98.9; Grace H. Dunlop to R. C. Myles.

40TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 20x98.9; Meta Luhrs and others, executors, to Henry Tegperdes.

41ST ST, 12 East; L. Napoleon Levy and wife to John R. Suydam.

43D ST, n s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; John Biehn and wife to George Reichhard.

45TH ST, s w corner of 5th Av, 100x50; Charles G. Martin and others to J. Tuckerman Tower.

48TH ST, 340 West, George F. Hartmann and wife to John H. H. Ahrens.

57TH ST, 46 East, 17.9x100.5; Dolores De C. De Albornoz to John E. Weeks.

60TH ST, n s, 45 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Johanna Hirshberg and another to Tena Henry.

64TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Fredericka Kruass to August Kempfner.

71ST ST, n s, 313 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; George W. Ellis, referee, to Sophia Westphal and others.

72D ST, 233 West; Gardiner Sherman to Mary Sherman.

72D ST, 407 East; Nathan Jacobs and wife to Michael C. Collins.

77TH ST, 421 East; Michael C. Collins and wife to Nathan Jacobs.

81ST ST, 233 East, 27.1x102.2; Regina Heuman to Charles Orff.

83D ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Charles W. Barnard and wife to Thomas and McGuire.

83D ST, 187 and 139 West; Ferdinand Wesel to Herman Walker.

85TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 50x102.2; West Side Realty Company to Charles W. Barnard.

85TH ST, s s, 330 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Henry Nuis and another to Henry Waldstein.

87TH ST, 30 West, 20x100.5; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Moses Valentine.

89TH ST, 446 East, 25x100.8; Marmaduke Richardson to Hirsch Eber.

93D ST, 203 and 205 West, 54.6x100.8; Wilhelmina Mallette and others to Estelle W. Disch.

95TH ST, 203 West; Sarah W. Gilbert to Gustave Disch.

101ST ST, 311 West; Clifford E. Pond to Orella D. Martin.

101ST ST, 311 West; George D. Pond and wife to Orella D. Martin.

102D ST, 217 East, 25x100.11; John J. Pollock and wife to Anna L. Rickerson.

102D ST, 217 East; Martin L. Rickerson and wife to John J. Pollock.

105TH ST, 69 West, 32x100.11; J. Allen Townsend and wife to Paul Buell.

106TH ST, 151 West; James McIntosh and others to Martin Logan.

106TH ST, 161 East, and 106th St, 163 East; Bernard Freund and wife to Moses Goldsmith.

106TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 75x100.11; James A. Norcross and another to Augustus G. Bullock and others.

107TH ST, n s, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100; Mary Brandt and another to Thomas F. Lowndes.

107TH ST, n s, 99 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Bernhard Freund and wife to Louise H. Martin.

112TH ST, n e corner of 5th Av, 150x irregular; Henry Bales and wife to William G. Webber.

112TH ST, 3 East; William G. Webber to Frank H. Meyer and another.

117TH ST, 136 West, 25x100.11; William H. Hall, Jr., to Joseph Wetterer and others.

117TH ST, s s, 195 ft w of 8th Av, 26.3x100.11; Charles J. McManus and wife to Thomas Coen.

117TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 100x100.11; William H. Hall and wife to Paul Obalski and another.

118TH ST, 635 East, 20.5x100.11; Andrew J. Bilhoefer and Patrick Gallagher.

119TH ST, 155 West; Thomas J. Tuomey and wife to S. Sipp.

123D ST, 223 and 225 West, 50x100.11; Paul Obalski and wife to John J. Duffy.

121ST ST, 313 and 315 West, 50x100.11; Louis Wirth to Felix Levy.

123D ST, 232 West, 18.9x100.11; George V. Morton to David F. Porter.

132D ST, 40 West, 15x99.11; Dennis Quinn and wife to William B. Driscoll and wife.

134TH ST, 545 East, 25x100; Bertha M. Hahn to Margaret P. Hanley.

134TH ST, n s, 525 ft e of Willis Av, 75x100; Richard K. Fox and wife to John D. Haslinger.

136TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Avenue, 100x100; John Entwhistle and another to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company.

140TH ST, 206 West, 16.8x99.11; Max Marx and wife to Napoleon J. Haines and others.

142D ST, 206 West, 16.8x99.11; Napoleon J. Haines and others, executors and trustees, to Catherine Gallagher.

143D ST, n s, 47 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11; Annie V. Jandorf to Benjamin Fox.

144TH ST, 469 West, 17.0x99.11; Louis Ungrich and others to Dolores A. Carillo.

144TH ST, 314 West, 25x99.11; Thomas Coen to Charles J. McManus.

146TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; G. Thornton Warren, referee, to Paul G. Decker.

146TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; G. Thornton Warren, referee, to Louisa Doll.

147TH ST, n s, 156.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; John F. McIntyre, referee, to Ida Hildesheimer.

152D ST, n s, 40 ft w of Union Av, 20x50; E. M. Barry to William O. Madden.

175TH ST, 976 East, s s, w part of Lot 7, map of Fairmount; Sarah H. Gratacap and wife to Aurora Leucht.

175TH ST, n s, 132.1 ft e of Webster Av, 25x100; William Schuster, as executor and trustee, to John Connelly.. 3,025

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to Philipp Cramer; 4th St, n s, 150 ft e of Avenue A, 25x96.2; 20 years.. 750

BRAND, Wolf, to Hyman Adelstein and another; 15 Rutgers Place, 3 years.. 420

DANNENFELSER, Henry to Joseph Loewy; 2,723 3d Av, 3 years.. 900

DRERLER, John H., to Phillip Reilly; 456 11th Av, n e corner of 37th St, 8 years.. $1,500-$1,650

EDGERTON, Emmet, to Julius Klaus and another; 110 West 27th St, 3 years, 10 months and 10 days.. 1,680-1,800

PHILLIP, Cornelia M., to Barthold Weinberg; 528 East 11th St, store, &c., 3 years.. 400

TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE to I. J. Simonson; Barclay St, n s, 50 ft w of College Place, 25x75, 21 years.. 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

AHRENS, John H. H., to George F. Hartmann; 340 West 48th St, 10 years.. $17,000

AHRENS, John H. H., and wife to Reuben H. Weaver and George Weaver; s s of 48th St, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years.. 5,000

ALEXANDER, Louis, and wife to Mary Breimenmann, as trustee, &c., for Mamie Neuhaus; n s of 81st St, 72 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years.. 13,000

ALLEN, Thomas, and wife to John Harden; 528 West 156th St, 2 years.. 10,000

AUSTIN, Sarah A., and husband to the Mercantile Trust Company; 12 West 95th St, 2 years.. 18,000

BANZER, George G., and wife to Richard Sidenberg; 321 to 327 East 66th St, (four mortgages,) 3 years.. 60,000

BARKLEY, Charles B., to Leopold Kahn; 7th Av, s e corner of 131st St, 2 years.. 12,500

BARNARD, Charles W., and wife to Edward T. De Coppet; n s of 85th St, 150 ft w of West End Av, 1 year.. 5,500

BARNARD, Charles W., and wife to the Hahnemann Hospital; n s of 85th St, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 1 year.. 16,000

BICKELHAUPT, Elizabeth and John, and Caroline Beaver to Elizabetha Schwarzwalder; s s of 52d St, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years.. 15,000

BRENNAN, William J., and wife to Frederick Richards and others; n w s of Juliet St, 95 ft n w of Gerard Av, 3 years. 2,000

BURNHAM, Emily A., to William F. Scott and William F. Upson; n e corner of West and North Moore Sts, and 350 and 352 West 17th St, demand.. 1,750

CABOT, Caroline A., to Robert C. Fulton; 128 West 48th St, 3 years.. 4,000

CARILLO, Dolores A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 469 West 144th St, 3 years.. 12,000

CARILLO, Dolores A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 469 West 144th St, 3 years.. 2,500

CRAMER, Philipp, and wife to George H. A. Meyer; n s of 4th St, 150 ft e of Avenue A, leasehold, 5 years.. 6,000

COEN, Thomas, to William Carberry; s s of 117th St, 195 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years.. 1,500

CORNWELL, Elizabeth M., to Mary Spicer; 1,986 Lexington Av, 3 years.. 1,000

COOPER, Joseph G., and wife and Agnes M. Mott to the Bowery Savings Bank; 120 West 23d St, 3 years.. 40,000

DECKER, Paul G., and William T. Hookey to Enoch C. Bell; n s of 146th St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year.. 1,000

DECKER, Paul G., and William T. Hookey and wives to Mabel Slade; n s of 146th St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years.. 12,500

DENTON, Henry M., and wife to Sarah M. Horton; 125th St, s w corner of Lenox Av, 1 year.. 28,000

DENTON, Henry M., and wife to Moses Goldsmith and Solomon Plaut; s w corner of 125th St and Lenox Av, 3 months.. 25,000

DILLINGHAM, Fannie C., and husband of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 88th St, 285 ft w of West End Av, 5 years.. 15,000

DISCHE, Gustave, and Sarah W. Gilbert; n s of 105th St, 86 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years.. 21,000

DOLL, Louisa, and husband to Francis L. Slade; n s of 146th St, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 2 years.. 12,500

DOLL, Louisa, and husband, to Magdalena Endholz; n s of 146th St, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 2 years.. 2,500

DRISCOLL, Joseph C., and William B., to Denis Quinn; 40 West 132d St, 3 years.. 500

DUESING, Louis W., to J. H. Fegeler, trustee; saloon lease of 87 Cortlandt St, demand.. 2,500

DUNN, Elizabeth T., to Dina Conrad; Lots 54 to 57, and 153 and 154, map of Laconia Park, 3 years.. 2,000

DWYER, John and Ellen T., to Adrian H. Jackson; n s of 23d St, 81.6 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year.. 5,000

EBER, Hirsch, and wife to Laura J. Post and another; s s of 89th St, 107 ft w of Avenue A, 2 years.. 12,000

EGNIG, Herman, and wife to the Degree Society; 124 East 107th St, 5 years.. 6,000

ESSIG, Katie, to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; 1,212 Bryant Av, 1 year.. 2,500

ESSIG, Katie, to Bertha Finken; 1,212 Bryant Av, 3 years.. 600

ETTLINGER, Louis, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 585 and 587 Broadway and 154 and 156 Mercer St, 2 years.. 125,000

FABBRI, Angelica B., and others to the United States Trust Company of New York; 174 Broadway; 8th St, s w corner of 49th St; 362 West 20th St, and 162 9th Av; 414 West 20th St; 365 and 367 West 19th St, and 410 and 414 West 20th St, 3 years.. 885,000

FANNING, William, and wife to the Bank for Savings; n s of 116th St, 295 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year.. 4,000

FASSINGER, John, and wife to Richard K. Fox; n s of 124th St, 525 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years.. 7,000

FAWCETT, Isabel, to Henrietta C. Schroeder; e s of Bathgate Av, 186.9 ft s of 179th St.. demand.. 1,325

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom and wives to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 105 to 111 Monroe St, 1 year.. 15,000

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom and wives to John J. Jones and another, trustees of David Jones; s s of Rivington St, 24.11 ft e of Lewis St, 5 years.. 22,000

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom and wives to John J. Jones and another, trustees of David Jones; s e corner of Rivington and Lewis Sts, 5 years.. 35,000

FLYNN, Mary E., to Edward C. Pearson; Lots 207, 209, and 211, map of partition sale of part of Hyatt Farm, near Woodlawn, 2 years.. 900

FOX, Benjamin, to Emma L. Van Ness; n s of 143d St, 47 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.. 6,500

FRANKEL, Emma, to William C. Oesting; e s of St. Ann's Av, 250.4 ft n of 141st St, 3 years.. 12,000

FRIEDLANDER, Margarethe and David, to the Hebrew Society for the Support of Widows and Orphans; n s of 42d St, 98 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.. 4,000

FULLER, Margaret E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 262 Lexington Av, 5 years.. 20,000

GAGE, Eleanor P., to Abbott Brown; n s of 80th St, 47.10 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years.. 12,000

GEIB, Adam, and wife to Peter Dohm; 434 and 438 West 48th St, 3 years.. 32,000

GERHARDS, Victor, to Charles A. Benkiser; n e s of 21st St, 225 ft n w of 1st Av, leasehold, 6 years.. 2,000

HABERMAN, Simon, and wife to Thomas S. Walker; n s of 116th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, ½ year.. 25,000

HARLEY, Annie, to Lucy W. Drexel and another, trustees of J. W. Drexel; w s of Avenue B, 118 ft n of 10th St, 1 year.. 6,500

HEEMSOTH, Hermann M., and wife to Helena Metzger; w s of 2d Av, 89.9 ft n of 34th St, 5 years.. 10,000

HILDESHEIMER, Dora, to the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids; 346 St. Ann's Av, 5 years.. 7,000

HOFENER, Anna, to Theresa Manheimer; 114 West 26th St, 1 year.. 8,000

HYDE, George H., and Caroline Richards; se corner of Macomb's Dam Road and King's Bridge Road, 3 years.. 2,000

JACKSON, Louise H., to Levantin W. Cox and others, executors of Abraham B. Cox.. 16,000

LASSER, Hannah, to Elias A. Cohn.. 4,800

LIEBERMANN, Fannie, to Marie Bardes.. 6,000

MACK, Laura S., to Emma M. Worms, ½ part.. 1

MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executors, &c., of Ellen E. Ward, to William C. Stuart and others, trustees, &c.. 1

MAHLAND, Elise, to Emille Kinderwatter.. 1,017

MAYER, Morris, to Ferdinand L. Loeb, trustee.. 1

MAYFORTH, John C., to Abraham Stern.. 2,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Elizabeth and Georgie L. Connelly, (two assignments).. 1

MOORE, James V., administrator, &c., of Clarissa Moore, to Henry B. Henze.. 2,000

PAYSON, Mary F., to George F. Crane.. 1

RASP, John, to Sigmund Cohn.. 1,924

SCHERMERHORN, George J., to Clark Bell.. 1,200

STERN, Joseph, to William G. Christie.. 10,053

STERNGLANZ, Caecile, to Rebecca Sternglanz.. 8,000

SWAN, Edward H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.. 65,000

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS to Sarah Hotchkiss.. 2,550

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE Society of the United States to George G. Moore.. 72,000

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York to Alfred M. Hoyt, (two assignments).. 2,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Newburgh Savings Bank.. 2,087

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Eliza T. Bryson, trustee, &c.. 16,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Maria R. Higgins, guardian, &c.. 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Eliza T. Bryson, trustee, &c.. 16,000

WEILER, Henry, to Christian Fausel.. 3,200

WESEL, Ferdinand, to Gustav Lange, (two assignments).. 20,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company of New York.. 10,000

WORTHINGTON, Robert, executor, &c., of Thomas Nelson, to Susie E. Piser.. 1,000

SCHULZ, Fritz, and wife to Alvesius Ungerland; 518 6th St, leasehold, 1 year.. 1,784

SCHWENK, Catherine M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 95 East 4th St, 3 years.. 15,000

SEITZ, Frank A., and wife to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; n s of 125th St, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years.. 75,000

SMITH, Matilda S., to the Bowery Savings Bank; e s of 3d Av, 75.8 ft s of 114th St, 1 year.. 15,500

SMITH Ella A., to North River Savings Bank; n s of 34th St, 308.4 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year.. 8,000

SNELLBACK, Mary M., to Rebecca P. Caldwell; Trinity Av, proposed, e s, 271.2 ft n of 165th St, 3 years.. 5,000

SPRAGUE, Mary K., and husband to the New York Life Insurance Company; n e corner of West End Av and 73d St, 5 years.. 45,000

SPENGLER, Joseph M., and wife to the Lawyer's Mortgage Insurance Company; w s of Anthony Av, 368.9 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 5 years.. 2,400

STEIN, George, and wife to Margaretha C. Collins; 981 East 161st St, 3 years.. 500

STEINER, Samuel, to William C. Oesting; e s of St. Ann's Av, 225.4 ft n of 141st St, 3 years.. 1,500

STONEBRIDGE, Charles, and wife to Mary L. School; w s of Monroe Av, 100 ft n of Columbia Av, 2 years.. 2,100

STONEBRIDGE, Charles, and wife to Mary L. School; w s of Monroe Av, 116.8 ft n of Columbia Av, 2 years.. 2,000

TEPPERWIN, Henry, to Elise Mahland; n s of 40th St, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years.. 5,000

TOWER, J. Tuckerman, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s w corner of 5th Av and 40th St, 3 years.. 250,000

TREMBERGER, Helene, to John Jerolman, as trustee; e s of Jackson Av, 90.1 ft n of 165th St, 3 years.. 4,000

TUITE, John, to Alfred M. Hoyt; n e corner of 124th St and St. Nicholas Av, 5 years.. 10,000

WACKER, Johannes, and wife to Helene Gilman; 327 East 29th St, 5 years.. 4,000

WAECHTER, Carl, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 216 East 12th St, 3 years.. 11,000

WALKER, Herman, and wife to Ferdinand Wesel; 139 West 83d St, 1 year.. 5,000

WALKER, Herman, and wife to Ferdinand Wesel; 137 West 83d St, 1 year.. 5,000

WALTER, Philip, and wife to Auguste Eidner; n s of 49th St, 121.3 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years.. 4,500

WEDEMEYER, Arnold J. D., and wife to the Irving Savings Institution; 394 Greenwich St, 1 year.. 2,000

WELSTEAD, Thomas A., and wife to Louisa D. Simpson, and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 179th St, n w of Boulevard, 3 years.. 8,500

WELSTEAD, Thomas A., and wife to Julia M. Youngman; s s of 179th St, 166 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years.. 8,500

WELSTEAD, Thomas, and wife to Ida L. Miller; s s of 179th St, 183 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years.. 8,500

WELSTEAD, Thomas A., and wife to Clothilde Bodine, as guardian, &c.; s s of 179th St, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years.. 8,500

WELSTEAD, Thomas, and wife to Alexander Maitland and another, trustee, for Eliza L. Dwight; s s of 179th St, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years.. 8,500

WELSTEAD, Thomas, and wife to Alexander Maitland and another, trustee, for Eliza L. Dwight; s s of 179th St, 134 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years.. 8,500

WESTPHAL, Sophia, Charles Gens, and Henry Acker to Louisa M. Aukamp; n s of 71st St, 313 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years. 2,000

WESTPHAL, Sophia, Charles Gens, and Henry Acker to Solomon H. Kohn, as executor, &c., of Morris Kohn; n s of 71st St, 313 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years.. 10,000

WETTERER, Joseph, and William Holbein and wives to William H. Hall, Jr.; 188 West 117th St, 3 years.. 13,000

WHEATON, Esther A., to William Man, trustee; w s of Park View Av, 176.7 ft n of St. Vincent Av, 3 years.. 3,800

WHITE, Evelyn H., to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; w s of Eagle Av, 251 ft s of Westchester Av, demand.. 16,000

WHITE, Evelyn H., to Max Satore; w s of Eagle Av, 201.8 ft s of Westchester Av, 5 years.. 4,100

WOKAL, Albert, to Frank Belsky; Lot 10, Block 418, map of the property of Mary P. Tiffany, 23d Ward, 3 years.. 1,054

ZWEGAL, Minnie to Henry Sturz; 410 East 10th St, 3 years.. 7,000

ZWEGAL, Minnie, to William and Philippina Hose; 410 East 10th St, 3 years.. 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ABBETT, Leon, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.. $1

BELL, Clark, to Theodore H. Tyndale.. val. con.

BERHEIM, Max and Lena Moody and others, executors, &c., of Herman Jacoby.. 8,500

BOTTY, Katy, to Anthony C. Durschang.. 3,000

COHN, Lillie, to Jessie K. Parsons.. 13,162

COLLINS, Arthur J., to Marie A. Inman.. 160

DAIKER, George, to Edward J. De Coppet.. 7,000

DOHM, Peter, to Carolina Haerlin.. 10,000

EICHLER, John, to Jacob Siegel.. 5,000

GAREISS, Caroline, to Joseph Messerschmitt.. 4,000

GIEFERS, Mary, to Sigmund Cohn.. 500

GOEBEL, Lewis S., to Dora Bammann.. 2,000

GRANNIS, George H., to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company.. 1

HART, George W., and others, executors, &c., of J. B. Hart, to Irene N. Collord.. 5,000

JACKSON, Louise H., to Levantin W. Cox and others, executors of Abraham B. Cox.. 16,000

LIEBERMANN, Fannie, to Marie Bardes.. 4,800

MACK, Laura S., to Emma M. Worms, ½ part.. 1

MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executors, &c., of Ellen E. Ward, to William C. Stuart and others, trustees, &c.. 1,017

MAHLAND, Elise, to Emille Kinderwatter.. 1

MAYER,

OLBORNE NOT YET FOUND.

San Francisco's Defaulting Internal Revenue Collector May Be a Suicide—He Favored Saloon Keepers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of O. M. Olborne, the deposed Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, but the United States Marshal has thus far been unable to locate him. While it is generally believed that he is in hiding in this city, hoping that his friends will obtain some sort of a compromise, a rumor is current that he has followed the example of his defaulting Deputy, Isaac Norton, and committed suicide. This theory is not credited by the officials with whom he was associated.

It is now asserted that while Olborne was buying champagne with checks he had no right to sign he was telling saloon men that they need not pay their licenses. It is not yet known how many saloon keepers enjoyed Olborne's favor in this regard, but the investigation will be continued until the facts are discovered.

SHOOTING IN A CHICAGO PARK.

Charles Nelson Assassinated by an Unknown Man in Ambush.

CHICAGO, July 2.—While Charles Nelson, a stenographer, sat on a bench in Washington Park last night with his companion on a bicycle ride, Mrs. Margaret Staples, an unknown man fired three bullets at him from the cover of a lilac bush. One bullet entered Nelson's body near the heart, another pierced his neck, and the third wounded him in the leg. Physicians pronounced the wounds fatal. The assassin was lost sight of in the crowd.

Mrs. Staples has been separated from her husband for some time. She is detained by the police as a witness.

LOUISVILLE POOLROOM WAR.

Officials and Policemen Indicted for Failure to Close Them.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 2.—The Grand Jury this afternoon indicted the members of the Board of Public Safety—Col. R. J. Tilford, Charles A. Wilson, and Daniel E. O'Sullivan, and Chief of Police Thomas H. Taylor, charging them with malfeasance in office in failing to close the three pool-rooms in the city.

True bills were also returned against the Turf Exchange, the Newmarket, and the Suburban pool-rooms, and against the private policemen who watch these resorts. It is the culmination of an effort started some time ago to close the pool-rooms and stop all gambling.

Fast Time by the Massachusetts.

PORTLAND, Me., July 2.—The first-class battleship Massachusetts arrived this afternoon from St. John's, N. F. Capt. Rodgers says that the Massachusetts averaged 14.4 knots under natural draught for the entire distance, which is a remarkable performance.

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84TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsome, cool rooms; excellent board; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

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Special courses during Summer at reduced rates.

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" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9 "
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Grand Independence Day Excursion July 5 on above time table.

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Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST. daily, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 9:40 P. M.; additional train on race days, C. I. J. C., 12:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
Trains leave WHITEHALL ST. via BAY RIDGE hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Additional trains race days, C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. Sunday, July 4th, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 3:00, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9:10, 10:10 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., daily, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.
Sundays, 7:00, 8:20, 9:20, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:15, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:00, 6:00, 6:20, 6:50, 7:15, 7:45, 8:00, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:15 P. M.

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Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily and Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.
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MONDAY, JULY 5.
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ROUND TRIP $1.
In the Blue Mountains, one-hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
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Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M. Returning, leave Shohola 5:15 P. M. and 6 P. M.

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Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning, leave Glens 5:20 and 7:23 P. M. Sunday; 6 P. M. Monday.

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TO
Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko
AND THE
Famed Switchback,
VIA
Central Railroad of New Jersey.
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Baltimore, Md. .. Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
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do ..... (B. B. Mitchell,) Spring House
do (R. G. Lewis,) National Hotel, apply for rates
do (H. S. Littlefield,) Central House, now open
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Edgemere, L. I. .... The Edgemere, how open
Exeter, Eng. ..... Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
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Gt. Barrington, Mass. Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3 up
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Hartford, Conn. ..... Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
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Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a. p., $3.50; e. p., $1 up
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London, Eng. ..... Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do ..... The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do (13 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn, ap $2.50 up
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Millbrook, N. Y. .... The Halcyon, a. p., $4 up
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do ..... The Massasoit, now open
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do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I. ..... Ocean House, now open
do. (T. J. O'Neil,) The Aquidneck, ap., $2.50 to $3.50
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do (Chas. S. Davis). Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do .... Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, e. p. $3.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e. p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble) .. Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (123 W. 39th St, nr. B'way,) The Parker, ep. 1.50 up
Ocean City, N. J. .. Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Old Orchard, Me. .. Old Orchard H'se, a. p., $3 up
Ostend, Belg., (fac'g sea; 300 beds,) The Splendid
Pawling, N. Y. .... Mizzen Top Hotel, now open
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do ..... The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.) .. Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng. ..... Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Pittsfield, Mass. The Maplewood, a. p., $3 to $4
Portsmouth, N. H. The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a. p., $5 up, e. p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saratoga Springs, N. Y. .. U. S. Hotel, a. p., $5
Saybrook Pt., Conn. .. Fenwick Hall, now open
Schenectady, N. Y. .. The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
Sea Bright, N. J. .. Sea Bright Inn, a. p., $3.50 up
Sheldrake, N. J. Cayuga Lake House, a. p., $2 up
Shelter Isl. Hghts, N Y. Prosp't H'se, now open
Sorrento, Me. ..... Hotel Sorrento, now open
Springfield, Mass. The Massasoit, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Spring Lake B'ch, N J. Monm'th H., ap, $3.50 to $5
St. Andrews, N. B. The Algonquin, a. p., $3.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl. .. The Castleton, ap. $4 up
St. Louis .. Lindell Hotel, ep., $1 up; ap., $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. .. Yates Hotel, e. p. $3.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House ..... a. p., $3 up
Utica, N. Y. ..... The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $6
Washington, D. C. .. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ..... Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do ..... The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
Watch Hill, R. I. .... Atlantic House, now open
White Mts. .. Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. On Monday, July 5th, leave on Saturday's time. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
From foot of Christopher St., N. R., every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Massachusetts and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.,) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Close connection with New England and Central Vermont Railroad trains for all New England points.

FALL RIVER LINE
For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R. foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier, 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Excursions by this Line, enabling parties to spend the
FOURTH OF JULY
at points on the Hudson River.
Grand Independence Day Excursion July 5 on above time table.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and all points North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., landing at 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M. Excursion to Cranston's every week day, returning by down boat, arriving at 133d St., N. R., 11:30 P. M. Fare, $1.00. Mary Powell tickets from any landing accepted when stamped good on Ramsdell Line.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., July 6, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Jy. 27, 10AM
Saale, Tu., Jy. 13, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10AM
Trave, Tu., July 20, 10AM Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Sat., Jy. 24, 10 AM Spree, Sat., Au. 21, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier ..... Thursday, July 8, Noon
Friederich der Grosse .. Thursday, July 15, Noon
Barbarossa ..... Thursday, July 22, Noon
Koenigen Luise ..... Thursday, July 29, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, July 3, 10 AM Kaiser, July 24, 10 AM
Fulda, July 10, 10 AM Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Columbia, July 8, 7 AM Columbia, Aug. 5, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Jy. 22, 10 AM F. Bismarck, A'g. 19, 10 AM
Normannia, Jy. 29, 10 A

GOULD ESTATE APPRAISAL

Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Affirms the Decision of the Surrogate.

TRANSFER TAX ON $78,000,000

The Court Holds that the Legacy of $5,000,000 to George J. Was in Payment of a Legal Debt and Not Taxable.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the decision of the Surrogate, fixing the value of the property of the estate of Jay Gould and the amount of the transfer tax. The estate was appraised at $78,000,000. The matter was before the court upon appeal by both sides. The Controller raised the question that the legacy of $5,000,000 to George J. Gould and the expenses of administration should not have been deducted in arriving at the value of the property for the purposes of taxation. The executors contended that there was an overvaluation of the property, objecting to the method of valuing securities, and that the amount allowed for the commissions of executors was too small. The deduction of this legacy was made on the ground that it was given in payment of an indebtedness owing to the estate, and was not, therefore, taxable under the statute. The Controller contended that it was not given in payment of any legal debt, but was a gift or gratuity from decedent.

The Court, in an opinion by Justice Williams, which is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justices Rumsey and Patterson, holds that the question was one of fact, which was properly determined by the appraiser. "Upon all the evidence before the appraiser bearing upon this question," Justice Williams says, "it seems to us the finding was properly made that this legacy was given in payment of a debt, and not as a gift or gratuity. George J. Gould was born in 1864, and was about seventeen years of age at the time of the talk between him and his father at Saratoga, in 1880 or 1881. The father then stated that he desired his son to devote himself entirely to his [the father's] business, to help him in his business wherever he could, to agree not to speculate or make any loans, or do any other business on his own account, and George J. agreed to do as his father wished.

"From that time on until his father's death the son complied with this arrangement. He followed his father's directions during his minority, became familiar with the business, and did whatever his father directed. He came of age in 1885, and from that time on the work, care, burden, and responsibility of the father's business and interests were thrown more or less upon the son, as the father's health declined from year to year. The son had practically the sole charge and management of the whole business, and conducted it without the advice of the father. He alone had access to the safe deposit vaults which contained the millions of dollars of property owned by the father. He acted under a power of attorney from the father almost unlimited in effect, was practically himself, stood for him, and counsel were referred by the father to the son for instructions.

Millions Subject to His Check.

"During these years he had sole care and disposition of hundreds of millions of dollars of cash of the father, having as much as $30,000,000 at times, subject to his sole check, and the income from the estate so managed was from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 annually. The estate at the death of the father amounted to about $78,000,000, and had been increased largely under the son's management, and the trust and confidence reposed by the father in the son had been amply justified by the results obtained. The estate was peculiar in its nature, and the large extent to which it was invested in different ways and different properties required great skill and capacity in the management, to secure favorable results. The capacity and business ability which safely and successfully managed such an estate, and the confidence which the father implicitly imposed in such management, were deserving of a large reward. From the time George J. came of age until the death of his father, the son received from the father gifts of securities from year to year amounting in all to $284,756.16, and the son was made an officer in various corporations and received salaries as such officer. He lived more or less of the time with his father, and had allowances from his father for expenses to some extent.

"There were talks between the father and son all along about the services rendered by the son in the business, but none of them were given in evidence, aside from the Saratoga interview, until the one occurring at the time of the purchase of the house and stable for the son in October, 1892. The father then gave the son a check for $375,000, to pay for the house and stable and furnishings of the same, and said that he thought the son had worked very faithfully for him, and asked what he thought he should receive by way of compensation therefor, and if $500,000 per year would be satisfactory. The son said it would be.

Value of Son's Service Fixed.

"A little later, and on Nov. 18, 1892, the father prepared in his own handwriting and signed a paper wherein he recited that his son had developed a remarkable business ability, had for twelve years devoted himself entirely to his father's business, and during the past five years had taken entire charge of all the father's different interests; and in this paper he fixed the value of his son's services at $5,000,000, payable in various items of cash and securities, therein specified, (the items of cash to be less the amount advanced for the purchase of the house and stable,) and he expressly provided that the son's receipt in full for the services mentioned should be all the voucher required. This paper the father delivered to his counsel, to be inserted in a codicil to his will. The will itself had been executed in December, 1885, about the time the son became of age, and one codicil had been added to it in February, 1889. He told his counsel when he delivered this paper to him that he had signed the paper to the end that if he should die without having made this provision a part of his will, the paper would be binding upon him, and asked his counsel if it would not be so binding, and his counsel advised him that it would be. Another codicil was then prepared by counsel which contained as its eighth clause substantially the same provision as was put in this paper, and this codicil was executed Nov. 21, 1892, three days after the paper was delivered to the counsel.

Interview Between Father and Son.

"A few days later, and about Nov. 26, 1892, another interview occurred between the father and the son. The father was then sick in bed. He died a week later, Dec. 2, 1892. At this interview the father told the son where the will was, and asked him to get it and read it, and the son did so. The father asked the son if he understood this eighth provision of the second codicil, to which the son replied that he did. The father asked the son if this provision was satisfactory to him, and the son replied that it was. This was the first knowledge the son had of this provision in the codicil, and he knew nothing of the paper containing a like provision until after the father's death. The will and codicils were admitted to probate after the decedent's death, and have never been questioned by any one interested in the estate. There is no claim made now that in making this paper and this codicil there was any design on the part of the decedent or George J. Gould to avoid the taxation of the amount of this legacy under the statute in question.

In Payment of an Existing Debt.

"The actual value of the cash and securities specified in the paper and codicils over and above the $375,000 for the house and stable and housefurnishings, was only about $3,500,000. We are unable to see how the conclusion can be avoided, under this evidence, that this provision for George J. Gould was made in payment of an existing debt, owing by the decedent at the time of his death. It was clearly a debt which could have been enforced against the estate, if its payment had been resisted. It was competent for the father and son, in 1880 or 1881, to make the agreement for the performance of the services, although the son was then under age. The agreement was made and was acted upon, not only during the minority of the son, but for six or seven years after he came of age. No rate of compensation was originally agreed upon, but in 1892 before the decedent's death such an agreement was clearly made, and both parties assented to it in the clearest terms. * * * We see no reason to doubt that the intention of the decedent was to make the provisions purely as compensation for the services rendered, and that being so, the indebtedness was fully established, not only as against the estate of the decedent, but also for the purpose of the valuation of the property of the decedent for taxation under the statute."

The court holds that the Surrogate rightly decided in deducting the expenses of administration and for commissions of the executors, and that the proper rule was applied in ascertaining the value of the securities of the decedent.

Judge Ingraham Dissents.

Justice Ingraham gives a dissenting opinion in reference to the legacy to George J. Gould. "The whole intention, as expressed," Justice Ingraham says, "seems to me to point clearly to the idea that what the testator did was intended as a voluntary gratuity to the son in recognition of the devotion that the son had shown to his father. It was rather a bequest to the son in addition to that given to his other children as a recognition of the devotion that the son had shown to his father than the distinct recognition and payment of an existing legal obligation." Justice Ingraham holds also that the appraisement of the securities belonging to the estate at the amount fixed by the appraiser was clearly excessive.

CITY CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Approval by the State Board Pleases Local Commissioners—Everett P. Wheeler's Comments.

Everett P. Wheeler yesterday expressed satisfaction on receipt of the announcement from Albany that the State Civil Service Commission had approved the new rules adopted by the Civil Service Commissions of Buffalo, Brooklyn, and this city. "If our rules have been approved," said he, "it leaves matters in as good shape as we dared hope for."

Mr. Wheeler said that the New York City Civil Service Commission, basing its action on the legal proposition that its rules, when approved by the State commission, have the effect of law, had aimed to gain two points deemed essential. The first of these is the requirement that all examinations by the appointing power shall be in writing or taken stenographically and reduced to writing. Such a practice or rule would afford protection to a head of department, and it would also, in case he is not disposed to enforce the law, give any person aggrieved a remedy in the courts.

The second essential rule, Mr. Wheeler said, was one providing that there shall be kept in the office of the city Civil Service Commission a record of all such examinations, so that the commission may have a complete roll of all persons applying for place in the city's civil service, and the methods adopted at their examinations, what questions were asked, &c.

The new rules, drawn pursuant to Chapter 428 of the Laws of 1897, and adopted by the city Civil Service Commission, are as follows:

74. The ratings on all the present eligible lists of the New York City Civil Service Commission in Schedules A to F, both inclusive, shall be divided by two. The result will be the new rating required by Section 1 of the act.

75. The questions and answers in all examinations by the appointing power, under the provisions of Section 2 of said act, shall either be in writing or taken down stenographically and then reduced to writing.

76. The questions put and the answers thereto given upon all such examinations, with the rating of the appointing power thereon, shall be certified to the Secretary of the New York City Civil Service Commission, and eligible lists shall thereupon be made up by him by adding the ratings as aforesaid, under Section 1 of said act, to the ratings aforesaid, under Section 2 thereof, and certification shall be made from the eligible lists so prepared in answer to any requisition made to him.

77. No question in any examination or proceeding by or under these rules shall call for the expression or disclosure of any political or religious opinion or affiliation, and if such opinion or affiliation be known no discrimination shall be made by reason thereof by the examiners or the appointing power.

78. Any candidate claiming that in the examination for fitness the requirements of Section 4 of said act have been violated shall have the right of appeal to the New York City Civil Service Commission, which shall hear and determine the same after notice to the appointing power, giving him or them and the person aggrieved an opportunity to be heard.

79. Except as herein provided, the regulations previously adopted and prescribed by the Mayor of the City of New York, and approved by the State Civil Service Commission, shall remain in force, and all examinations under the authority of the New York City Civil Service Commission shall be conducted in conformity therewith, and when any rating is made upon such examination, pursuant to the said regulations, it shall be divided by two in the manner prescribed by Rule 74, so as to conform to the provisions of Section 1 of said act.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Tests to be Made Under the New Law —Eligible Lists Retained.

ALBANY, July 2.—Many applications from heads of State departments are on file with the Civil Service Commission for the certification of candidates for appointment, and as soon as possible the commission will make arrangements to hold examinations for fitness, so that the appointments can be made in accordance with the new law.

The candidates to be examined for fitness are the ones whose names are on the present civil service eligible lists, as the law provided for the retaining of the lists and the examination mark that each candidate now has will be credited to him as his examination for fitness. These percentages have been divided by two, so that if a candidate originally had a mark of 80, he now has one of 40, as 50 per cent. is the maximum that can be allowed for merit.

HEARING BY SUPT. PAYN.

Application by Prussian Insurance Companies to be Licensed Here.

A hearing was given yesterday morning by Superintendent of Insurance Payn in his office, 1,238 Bowling Green Building, to the representatives of several Prussian insurance companies, which seek to be relicensed in this State. The authority of the companies applying for readmission was withdrawn by ex-Superintendent Pierce on Feb. 21, 1896, under what is known as the retaliatory insurance law. Amasa Thornton appeared for the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company of Aix-la-Chapelle, Judge J. Rider Cady of Hudson represented the Magdeburg Insurance Company of Magdeburg, and John M. Whiton the Prussian National Company of Stettin.

Mr. Thornton denied that American companies were discriminated against in Prussia. They simply failed to comply with the Prussian laws, which were the same for domestic as foreign companies.

Superintendent Payn, after hearing arguments, reserved decision, and intimated that he would take any briefs that might be submitted within forty-eight hours. The Superintendent's decision is final in the matter, no appeal being allowed under the law.

For Park and Street Improvements.

At a meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement in the Mayor's office yesterday a committee from the Mayor's Committee on Small Parks recommended the taking of a portion of the block at Goerck Street adjoining the proposed public bath as a playground. The matter was referred for the preparation of the necessary resolutions. A request to extend Corlears Hook Park to the bulkhead line was referred. It was decided to open One Hundred and Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Streets from Third to Brook Avenue on either side of one of the new high schools.

Scaffold Broke—Two Carpenters Hurt.

William Dorsey, forty years old, of 73 Franklin Avenue, and Patrick Kelly, forty-four years old, of 125 North Fourth Street, Brooklyn, who are employed as carpenters by the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, at the foot of Broadway and Kent Avenue, were at work upon a scaffold yesterday, when it broke beneath their weight and they fell a distance of twenty-five feet. The men at the time were at work building the ferryhouse for the new Forty-second Street Ferry. Dorsey had his right leg broken. Kelly fractured his spine and received internal injuries.

A few little doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, promptly administered, will often avert a dangerous attack of Lung or Throat disease, and frequently save a life.—Adv.

TEACHERS IN CONFERENCE

Physical Culture Work in the Public Schools and Methods of Training.

NO ARBITRARY SYSTEM WANTED

Section Meetings for Pedagogues of the Various Departments and Grades — Examinations and Markings in Their Relation to the "Spirit" of Education.

Seventy-five girls from Grammar School 68 opened the exercises of the second morning session of the New York State Teachers' Convention at the Normal College yesterday, singing the chorus to Abt's "Ave Maria," Miss Belle Van Riper being the soloist. A chorus of fifty boys from Grammar Schools 20 and 79, led by Dr. Philip H. Grünenthal, followed with a rendition of Weber's "Prayer" and other songs. Both choruses were loudly applauded.

The paper of the session was read by Mrs. Dr. M. Augusta Requa, who has been in charge of the physical culture work in the public schools, on "Physical Culture." Dr. Requa commenced by saying that the reluctance to adopt physical culture has been due to a lack of definiteness as to what should be taught, and to an unscientific treatment of the subject.

"In certain cases," she said, "the child's powers are latent; in fact, so deeply hidden from the closest observation that they are not believed to exist. We should, therefore, be very careful to avail ourselves of every method to arouse and cultivate those dormant capabilities of the child, and not pass him by saying there is nothing in him.

"Our universities should add one more school to their present number, namely, a School of Physical Culture, and this school should confer the degree of Master of Gymnastics upon its graduates. We should also have directors of this branch of education, whose duties should be to grade the work for the schools, supervise the class instruction, investigate all new methods, and adjust each advancement in this department to the already existing curriculum. They and the Board of Health should work in unison."

Dr. Henry Ling Taylor opened the discussion on Dr. Requa's paper, and made the point that physical training should be given to the children by trained and inspired teachers, according to hygienic, physiological, pedagogic, and common-sense principles, but bound to no unyielding system. Miss Anna Frances Thayer, Director of physical training in Syracuse, also took part in the discussion.

At the close of the general meeting section conferences were held. In the manual training section Dr. Frederick Monteser of the Ethical Culture School read a paper on "Manual Training and Moral Habits," and Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Superintendent of Free Lectures, spoke of the progress of manual training.

In the primary section Mrs. Jean M. Kechnie Ashton of Buffalo told of recent changes in elementary methods of teaching, and Miss Mary Laing of Oswego spoke on "Moral Instruction for Children."

"The Graduation and Promotion of Pupils" was discussed at length in the grammar school section. The High School Congress adopted Charles Dudley Warner's resolution to the effect that through adherence to the "letter" of examinations, markings, and various arbitrary requirements the public schools of the land are in danger of losing the true "spirit" of education.

All meetings closed at noon, and about 1,700 teachers went on the iron steamboat Pegasus for a sail around the city, at the invitation of the local teachers.

Last evening the Teachers' and Art Teachers' Associations held a joint session. William Ordway Partridge and Dr. John P. Conroy delivered addresses.

ELOCUTION AND THE ACTOR.

Close of the Elocutionists' Convention.

Yesterday was the last day of the convention of the National Association of Elocutionists, which has been held for the past five days in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association at 318 West Fifty-seventh Street. The first address was delivered by F. F. Mackay on "The Theory and Practice of Acting." He said, in part: "The actor does not feel the emotion which the author as a rule endeavors to produce, and seven-tenths of the art of acting is therefore elocution. The auditor stands always in the field of nature. The actor seeks to represent the picture found in the gallery of nature. All art, however, is nature better understood. Art at its highest and nature at its truest are one."

"The Old-Time Elocutionist and Public Reader" was discussed by the Rev. Dr. Francis T. Russell, after which the Chairman of the three sections of the association brought in their reports of the work done during the convention.

The programme for the evening was the most elaborate of the entire session. Some of its features were a reading by Miss Katherine Ridgeway of Boston, the subject being "Trick versus Trick"; a song by Miss Florence Wilcox; Mrs. William Calvin Chilton recited Ruth McEnery Stuart's "Jesse-kiah Brown's Courtship"; Mme. E. A. Alberti gave a pantomime on "Tit for Tat," which was sung by Miss Wilcox, and Prof. J. W. Churchill and Miss Anna Warren Story gave readings.

A 16-STORY BROADWAY HOTEL.

Plans for the Structure Filed by W. R. H. Martin.

Plans were filed yesterday at the Department of Buildings for a new sixteen-story hotel to be erected by W. R. H. Martin on the plot 54 to 58 West Thirty-third Street. The new building will be of light-colored brick, with white stone or marble trimmings. It is said that this structure will be only a part of an immense hotel which when complete will occupy the entire block front on Broadway between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets.

The estimated cost of the new hotel is $400,000, and it will be called the Martinique after its owner. Work on the foundations will be begun next week.

Dalton Gets a Heavy Sentence.

James Dalton, aged twenty-three, of 420 East Sixteenth Street, who is an iron worker, was sentenced to a term of sixteen years in Sing Sing Prison by Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I. of General Sessions, yesterday, on a charge of robbery in the first degree. Dalton and others robbed Henry R. Hildebrandt, a clerk in Ringler's brewery, on Sept. 9 last. They waylaid Hildebrandt in the hallway of his house and took from him a satchel containing $1,900 in money and checks for over $4,000. Dalton confessed, and his confession was instrumental in causing the arrest and return of "Dan" Noble to Auburn Prison on Wednesday.

Boy Drowned from a Skiff.

James Quirk, thirteen years old, of 127 Steuben Street, Jersey City, went to the Communipaw shore with a number of boys to play ball. He tired of the game, and seeing a skiff tied to a pier, he jumped into it and paddled out into the bay. When he tried to return, the tide was too strong for him, and in his fright he upset the boat and was drowned.

Five-Cent Saloons Closed.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City yesterday closed fifteen saloons that the Aldermen had refused to license on Tuesday. Inquiry developed the fact that the saloons in question had been selling all kinds of liquor, including alleged brandy, for 5 cents. Some of the Aldermen said that they intended to crush this sort of trade because they did not think that liquor that was fit to drink could be sold for 5 cents.

Thomas C. Smith Indicted.

Thomas C. Smith of Brooklyn, ex-President of the Seventeenth Ward Bank, against whom the charge of unlawfully receiving Government money in payment of a private debt was recently dismissed by United States Commissioner Morle, was yesterday indicted by the United States Grand Jury of that city on the technical charge of embezzlement.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

JEWISH PUPILS CELEBRATE.

Independence Day Exercises of the Baron De Hirsch English Day Classes.

Many times have children celebrated the Fourth of July in a way more imposing than were the exercises of the Baron de Hirsch English Day Classes yesterday morning in the auditorium of the Educational Institute, but seldom have observances commemorative of Independence Day been more interesting or suggestive of bright possibilities of future citizenship than the intelligent and earnest exercises of the 500 child pupils, all of Russian or Roumanian parentage, and between the ages of six and fourteen years, and a large part of whom only arrived in this country two or three months ago.

As a class the little Russians and Roumanians must be very bright, for they entered into the observances with a spirit of enthusiasm that American children could not have excelled, and they appeared to grasp the significance of the allusions to events in American history in a way that revealed faithful teaching and ready receptive powers.

Each child wore a shoulder sash of the National colors, and the effect of the half a thousand tots ranged compactly on the rising floor of the auditorium was a sea of waves crested with red, white, and blue. Across the pillars were stacks of flags and the platform was in gay bunting. A. S. Solomons, general agent of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, watched his protégés from the platform, and among a number of friends of the charity with him were Jacob H. Schiff, Vice President of the Baron de Hirsch Fund; Emanuel Marx, Gen. Robert Avery, Samuel D. Levy, Morris Tuska, and Col. Killaen Van Rensselaer.

"Welcome" was extended by little Laura Dickman, who has been in this country but one month, in distinct tones and intelligible language, in which the small speaker incorporated the spirit of greeting with fine effect. The "Salute to the Flag" exercise, which has been improved somewhat over the exercise in vogue in the public schools, was impressive. Thirteen little lads to represent the original Colonies, each with a shoulder strap of red, white, and blue, escorted a lass draped in the flag, with Liberty's cap, and carrying a small flag. As she ascended the platform the 500 children arose together and, after singing a patriotic song, in unison gave the military salute, thrice repeated, to the flag, which Miss Liberty waved slowly. A declaration of allegiance was then recited from memory by the children with a readiness that showed their familiarity with the pledge, and suggested that their parents must have heard it frequently.

The pledge was: "Flag of our Republic, inspirer of battle, guardian of our homes, whose Stars and Stripes stand for bravery, purity, truth, and union, we hail thee! We, the children of many lands, who find rest under thy folds, do pledge our lives, our hearts, and our sacred honor to love and protect thee, our country, and the American people forever." As they finished, 500 feet came down in an emphatic stamp, sealing their pledge.

Another feature illustrative of the brightness of the immigrant tots was a fan drill by ten tiny maids, topped with white caps. In very good time, the future belles shook the accessories of feminine conquest roguishly, coolly fanned away objectionable acquaintances, coquettishly peered over the edge or retreated in well-simulated confusion behind the opened surface. Three cheers for the flag were called for by Mr. Solomons, and the shrill response filled the hall with its volume.

In addressing the children, Mr. Solomons compared the departure of the Russian Jews from the land of the Czar to the exodus of the children of Israel from Egypt, and explained that the Americans once lived under a tyrant. "Then we had a strike," said Mr. Solomons, and the children understood at once.

Gen. Avery praised the method and results of the work of the day classes. Their main object is to fit the children of the poor for admission to the public schools. In the day classes are over 500 pupils, and over 450 in the evening classes.

LEGAL NOTES.

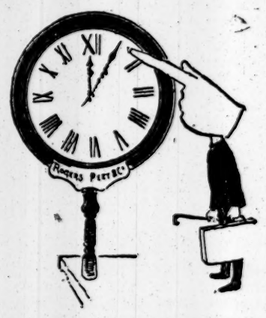
A DAKOTA DIVORCE.—The decree of divorce secured by Henry P. McGown from Mary E. McGown was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in an opinion by Justice Patterson. Mrs. McGown got a divorce from her husband in North Dakota last September, and then married again in that State. Because of her relations with her second husband the decree was granted in the present action. "It is unnecessary to discuss the question of defendant's second marriage," Justice Patterson says, "as between the parties to it, and under the law of North Dakota. Under the law of this State, the marriage between the plaintiff and defendant was not dissolved by the decree of the Dakota court. The defendant still remained the wife of the plaintiff, and while so remaining she cohabited with another man and lived with him matrimonially. The status of the defendant in the courts of this State as to the plaintiff is to be fixed and defined by the law of this State, and not by that of the State of North Dakota. The plaintiff was entitled to sue here for a divorce, and his action must necessarily proceed upon the basis that his marriage with the defendant was, in this State, still intact and undissolved. He was her husband, she was his wife, and while that relation existed she had relations with another man. What contract she voluntarily made with that other man is of no consequence as affecting this plaintiff. It is her act that constitutes the offense, and no matter under what claimed sanction she may have performed it, she cannot excuse it as to him, or keep him bound to that marriage by claiming immunity through a decree of a foreign tribunal in no wise binding upon him in this jurisdiction, and which cannot here take away or impair his right in any respect." The custody of the child of the marriage is awarded to the father.

***

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION OF POLICEMEN.—John Buckley, a Roundsman of the police force, when examined under the civil service rules as a candidate for promotion, received the rating 20.90 out of a possible 35. Upon his record he was given a rating of 30 out of a possible 65. By this marking he received a lower rating than that required to place him upon the eligible list for promotion to Sergeant. After the Police Commissioners had filed a return to a writ of certiorari which he had procured to review their action, Buckley obtained an order requiring the board to make a further return by furnishing the rating of the other applicants examined at the same time. The Appellate Division has reversed this order, holding, by Justice Ingraham, that the action of the examiners cannot be reviewed by certiorari. "Certain power is given to such examiners to test the qualifications of the applicants for public office, and the method of such examination, with the result arrived at, in the exercise of the judgment of the examiners, upon the examination had before them, must necessarily rest within their discretion, and is not a judicial determination of a question presented to them. But even assuming that this court could review on certiorari the determination of the Commissioners as to the rating given to this relator, it is entirely clear that the records of the other applicants, used by the Commissioners in rating such other applicants, have nothing to do with the action of the Commissioners in rating this relator."

Miss Grace Jones Injured.

Miss Grace Jones, nineteen years old, of New Bridge, N. J., went to Jersey City a few days ago to visit her aunt, Mrs. George Farrant of 442 Grand Street. She and her cousins went out with a bicycle party Thursday night. While turning the corner of Halliday and Lafayette Streets Miss Jones's dress caught on the pedal crank, impinging her right foot between the crank and the dress guard. She fell from her wheel and broke a leg.



At your service till 1 o'clock. Everything man or boy wears, day or night, on land or in the water.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Drink Pure Water While in the Country.

For the convenience of out-of-town patrons Hygeia Distilled Water is packed in case containing twelve half-gallon bottles. Price $3.50 per case f. o. b. New York. Allowance for empties.
HYGEIA DISTILLED WATER CO., 349 W. 12th St.

EIGHTH AVENUE FRANCHISE

Right of the City to Exercise Its Option of Purchase Suspended by Act of 1874.

JUSTICE BEACH SUSTAINED

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Says the Railroad Company Has a Right to a Permit to Excavate the Streets.

In the suit brought by Eugene Clifford Potter, as a taxpayer, to restrain the Commissioner of Public Works from giving permission to the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company or its lessee, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, to make excavations in the streets for the purpose of changing the horse railroad to an electric road, operated by underground currents of electricity, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has sustained the decision of Justice Beach, refusing to grant a preliminary injunction. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, in which all the Justices concur, that to justify such an action against a public officer or an officer of a municipal corporation, under the provisions of the law of 1892, or Section 1,925 of the code, the act complained of must be an illegal official act; or the action must be to prevent waste or injury to, or to make good, any property, funds, or estate of the municipal corporation.

"We have first to determine, therefore," Justice Ingraham says, "whether, upon the allegations of the complaint and the affidavits submitted to the court below, the Commissioner of Public Works, in issuing the permit described in the complaint, did or threatened to do any illegal official act and whether that act was a waste or injury to any property, funds, or estate of the City of New York. If these defendant railroad companies were entitled by law to this permit, so that if the Commissioner of Public Works had refused to grant it he would have been required to act by mandamus, it must be quite apparent that his act in granting the permit would not be an illegal official act, and would not be a waste of or injury to the property of the city, which would justify the court in restraining him from issuing or giving effect to the permit. * * *

Power of Legislature Absolute.

"In the discussion of this question, we must keep clearly in mind the power of the Legislature over the property of municipal corporations held by them for public use. The principle may be stated, in its broadest sense, as settled by repeated adjudications of the courts of this State, that the legislative power, unless restricted by special Constitutional provisions, is absolute as to the control over such property so held by municipal corporations. The Legislature may direct a municipal corporation to apply the property held by it to any public use which the Legislature, in its discretion, considers will be for the benefit of the public. So far as the public interests in the streets of the City of New York are affected, the power of the Legislature over them is absolute, subject to express restrictions, contained in the Constitution."

After reciting the provisions of the act of 1874, under which the Eighth Avenue Company built its extension, Justice Ingraham said: "We are referred to no Constitutional provision then existing which affected the power of the Legislature to pass this act, requiring the railroad company to build its extension and to operate its roads as therein provided after the extension had been built. As we have seen, the power of the Legislature to authorize the use of the streets was exclusive and absolute. It had power to permit and require this corporation to build its road and extend its tracks, as in the act provided. It had power to confer a franchise upon the company for the operation of the road thus directed to be built. It had power to confer a franchise for the operation of a railroad upon the old tracks and to subordinate any right or interest held by the City of New York in its streets to the operation of its public use; and whatever rights, if any, the city has, under the original resolutions and contract of 1851, being subject to the control of the Legislature, which were inconsistent with the grant of the act of 1874, were at least suspended during the period for which this company was in express terms authorized and directed to use, maintain, and operate its road. * * *

Commissioners' Act Legal.

"Assuming, therefore, for the purposes of this case, that the right of the city to acquire this railroad would justify a taxpayer in restraining the city authorities from permitting a change of motive power on the ground that it would impose additional burdens upon the city when it elected to exercise the right alleged to have been reserved by the resolutions of 1851, and the contract executed in pursuance thereof, it is clear that the provisions of the act of 1874 at least suspended the right of the city to exercise any such privilege or option during the period that the company was directly required to use, maintain, and operate its railroad. And the railroad company having obtained the consent of a majority of the owners of property upon the road for a change of its motive power, and having obtained the authority of the Railroad Commissioners, as provided by Section 100 of the railroad law, it was entitled to a permit from the Commissioner of Public Works to open the streets for the purpose of making the change in the construction of its roads or roadbed rendered necessary by the change in its motive power. The act of the Commissioner in issuing the permit was, therefore, not an illegal act which the court would enjoin.

The Property Owners' Case.

"There were, however, argued with this case the cases of Marie Eisler and Peter Roberts against the same defendants, which are actions brought by property owners abutting upon the streets through which this road runs, and in those cases an injunction is asked restraining the railroad companies from changing the motive power to electricity without the permit of the Board of Electrical Control, on the ground that such construction would be without authority of law, and, therefore, a public nuisance. And it is urged that, if authorization of the Railroad Commissioners, independently of the Board of Electrical Control, is sufficient for the change of motive power in the case at bar, the city may be inundated with overhead trolley wires, and the object sought to be obtained by the establishment of the Board of Electrical Control frustrated. We do not see that such result can follow. The prohibition of overhead wires is just as binding upon the Railroad Commissioners as upon any citizen. General prohibitory legislation in aid of a well-established legislative policy is not repealed by subsequent legislation, unless inconsistent therewith.

"The powers conferred upon the Railroad Commissioners can only be exercised without infringing upon the prohibition of overhead wires. Well-known systems of electrical power exist which require no overhead wires, and it is to be presumed that when the Legislature authorized a change to electrical power by a railroad it meant power applied in a way which would not contravene its established policy as to overhead wires."

AN INJUNCTION REFUSED.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company Wins Another Victory.

Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company for a preliminary injunction in its suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, to restrain the defendants from constructing a railroad on One Hundred and Sixth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, and connections with the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and from operating cars in One Hundred and Sixth Street and across plaintiff's railroad upon Amsterdam Avenue. The work of construction complained of was completed before the service of the papers in the action, and the only thing done since has been the restoration of the street by replacing asphalt around the tracks.

Justice Andrews says the motion really is to restrain, between now and the time of trial, the operation of a railroad through a small portion of One Hundred and Sixth Street. After disposing of a number of technical points urged by the plaintiff against the rights of the defendants, Justice Andrews takes up the plaintiff's contention that defendants cannot lawfully lay their tracks and operate their railroad across the tracks of the plaintiff.

"There is but one crossing," he says, "and that was made nearly a year ago, without objection on the part of the plaintiff. No damage or even inconvenience of the plaintiff is shown, and the Court certainly would not exercise its equitable powers to stop the operation of a railroad by preliminary injunction in such a case as this. Besides, Section 12 of the railroad law has no application to the crossing of one street railroad by another in this city. It provides for compensation by one street surface railroad company to another for interference with the tracks of the latter, but crossings are expressly excepted from the obligation to take proceedings or make compensation."

BEQUESTS OF MAYER LEHMAN.

The will of Mayer Lehman, who died on June 21, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The decedent left an estate valued at $450,000 in real and $500,000 in personal property. To the widow is bequeathed the house and its contents at 5 East Sixty-second Street.

Bequests are made as follows: The Hebrew Infirmary and Hospital and the Hebrew Widows' and Orphans' Home, both in New Orleans, $3,000 each; Mount Sinai Hospital, $15,000; Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, $7,500; Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New Orleans, $2,000; Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, $5,000; St. Mark's Hospital, $2,000; German Hospital in this city, $1,000; New York Orthopedic Dispensary, $1,000; Lebanon Hospital, $3,000; the Educational Alliance, $2,500; the Hebrew Infant Association of Mott Haven, $1,000, and Hebrew Technical Institute, $2,500. The sum of $20,000 is left to the executors to be used as they may see fit for the assistance of such nephews, nieces and cousins of Mr. Lehman as survive him, and for such employes of Lehman Brothers as may be in need of aid.

The residue is equally divided between the children of the deceased.

Hackett, Carhart & Co's
Comforts for 4th of July Holidays.

Suits of thin cheviot, serge, crash (wool and linen), wash linen, tennis flannel
Crash Wheel Suits. White duck golf breeches and trousers, Blue serge Reefers (unlined).
ACCOMPANIMENTS:
Straw Hats, $1, $1.50, $2 & $3.
Zephyr Weight Underwear, 50c. to $2.50
Negligee Shirts, 80c. to $3.
Bathing Suits, $1 to $4.
Leather Belts, 44c. to $2.50.
Dress Suit Case, $4.65.
Everything up to the standard of long established excellence—for man, boy or child.
STORES OPEN THIS EVENING.
841 Broadway, cor. 13th St.
420 Broadway, cor. Canal St.
265 Broadway, below Chambers St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Sousa's Concerts, Afternoons, except Sat.
Pain's Fireworks, Evgs. except Sun. & Mon.
De Wolf Hopper, Evgs., 9 P. M. Sat. Mat., 4 P. M.
El Capitan.

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. POPS
Every evening at 8, including Sunday.
POPULAR CONCERTS
by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra.
ADM., 50c.
In the event of rain, performance in Concert Hall.

EDEN MUSEE.
WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'WAY & 38TH ST.
Last Matinée. Last Night.
A Round of Pleasure.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St.
Last Matinée. Last Night.
Under The Red Robe.

Herald Sq. Thea. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Wed. & To-day
Summer Vacation commences Mon., July 12.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS.
Extra Matinée July 5.

CASINO: EXTRA MAT. Mon., July 5.
MATINEE THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN!
To-day, 2:15. 150th Souv. Night, July 8.
Roof: Countess Hatzfeldt, Burlsq., Ballet, Barrisons

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN.
UNGER, GAUTIER, and 15 Star Acts.
One price adm. admits to Music Hall & R'f Gar'n.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN.
Kara, Isham's Octoroons, and 20 New Specialties.

Baseball—Polo Grounds To-day, 3:45 P. M. NEW YORK vs. BOSTON.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB,
SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
JUNE MEETING, 1897,
June 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30; July 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, & 10.
RAIN OR SHINE.
FIRST RACE 2:30 P. M.
CONCERT BY LANDER.
TRAINS DIRECT TO TRACK.
Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. (Special Parlor Car Train, 1 o'clock.) Boats leave foot of Whitehall St. (via Bay Ridge Ferry) half hourly from 11:10 A. M. to 3:10 P. M.
Kings County Elevated, via Brooklyn Bridge, every twenty minutes. All Brooklyn electric roads connect direct to track.
Special accommodations returning from track.

To-morrow

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF SUNDAY, JULY 4th.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE

Illustrated in thirty-seven official views made by the London Stereoscopic Company, which had a monopoly.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Ceremony in Front of St. Paul's.

1. The Queen leaning over to speak to her cousin, the Duke of Cambridge. Lord Wolseley in front. Group of foreign Princes in foreground. Ferdinand of Bulgaria is saluting, but Danilo of Montenegro is not.
2. Another view, same scene. Duke of Cambridge just approaches carriage, with Prince of Wales in profile behind him.
3. The Te Deum. The long, white-bearded, bare-headed man by side of carriage is Lord Lathom, Lord Chamberlain. The plumed soldiers, armed with halberds, lined along front, are the Gentlemen at Arms, (old executioners of rank,) the Queen's personal guard. Of the fo

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1897. EIGHT PAGES.

The Sale of Gutenberg's Bible.

OTHER SALES HERE AND ABROAD AND THE ONLY COPIES KNOWN—THE RECORD OF PRICES BROKEN.

The book world, not only in this country, but throughout Europe, has recently been thrown into a keen state of interest over the record-breaking price of $20,000 paid last week in London for the famous Gutenberg Bible at the sale of Lord Ashburnham's library. The book was purchased by the former owner in 1873 at the Perkins sale in London for £3,400, about $17,000. This copy is a particularly fine one, and it is one of only six perfect copies on vellum known to be in existence.

The interest aroused by this famous book, which is the first type-printed book, has directed unusual attention to this excessive rarity, and many inquiries have been made as to where the few copies known to be in existence are and something of their history.

When it is desired to know whether any excessively rare book is to be found in America, one turns naturally to the Lenox Library, and it may be a new but interesting fact to many who visit the Lenox Library to learn that in the exhibition room, under a glass case in plain sight, are the two volumes that compose this rare and famous Bible. It is a perfect copy, on paper, and the only perfect copy in this country, unless the one secured a year ago by J. Pierpont Morgan is absolutely perfect. Another copy, but slightly imperfect, is in Chicago, and one volume—the first—is owned by Mr. Theodore Irwin. These are all the copies in America.

The copy in the Lenox Library furnishes some instructive features of the great rise in value of the Gutenberg Bible within fifty years. It is just fifty years, in 1847, since Mr. Lenox purchased his copy at the Wilks sale in London for £500 ($2,500.) That price was considered extraordinarily enormous at the time, and Mr. Henry Stevens, in his scarce but entertaining little book on "Recollections of James Lenox," mentions some interesting facts regarding this book. He says:

"This 'mad price' was at once heralded as such in the London papers, and the book was stated to have been bought by a well-known American collector against Sir Thomas Phillipps, under exciting circumstances. Sir Thomas had arranged with Messrs. Payne & Foss, after his peculiar manner, to buy the Bible for him at an agreed limit of £300. But Sir Thomas was so anxious about the result that he committed the indiscretion of going to the sale rooms himself to witness the competition. When the bidding between Mr. Davidson (who was acting for Mr. Lenox) and Mr. Foss had exceeded £300, Sir Thomas, when he could not induce Mr. Foss to go on, took up the competition himself, and ran his American opponent up to £495, when Mr. Foss arrested his mad career, and the hammer fell at Mr. Davidson's final bid of £500.

"That sale was a bibliographical event, and was greatly talked and written about both in London and New York, inasmuch as Mr. Lenox, whose name as that of the unlucky purchaser had been freely used, declined to clear the book from the New York Custom House, and pay for it. The cost, including the commission, expenses, and the customs duty, amounting to about $3,000, was deemed by him an amount of indiscretion for which he could not be responsible. However, after some reflection and a good deal of correspondence, he took home the book, and soon learned to cherish it as a bargain and the chief ornament of his library."

Such is the interesting history of the Lenox Library Gutenberg Bible.

The copy of the Bible now in Chicago is the one originally owned by George Brinley. This is also a paper copy, but recognized as the most beautiful of all known copies on paper. It is almost uncut and of remarkable freshness and purity. Unfortunately seventeen of the original leaves are missing, but have been carefully and dexterously replaced by admirable fac similes. This Brinley copy was sold in this city April 7, 1881, for $8,000 to Mr. Hamilton Cole, a prominent New York lawyer. Brayton Ives was an eager bidder for it, running the price up to $7,750. Later, however, he evidently regretted not having purchased it, and it is said he gave Mr. Cole $10,000 for the treasure. Then when Mr. Ives's magnificent library was scattered at the sale in 1891 the Bible was secured by its present owner for $14,800.

Besides the four copies owned in America, one being only half of the complete Bible, a single leaf on vellum was sold in the George Livermore sale in November, 1894, for $95. All the copies of this rare book known to be in existence anywhere are these:

Copies on Vellum—Royal Library, Paris; Royal Library, Berlin; British Museum, Leipsic Library, Heinrich Klemm, Dresden; the one recently sold at the Ashburnham sale, and a fragment in the Dresden Library.

Copies on Paper—Royal Library, Paris; Magazine Library, Paris; Imperial Library, Vienna; Public Library, Treves; Bodleian Library, Oxford; Advocates' Library, Edinburgh; George III.'s Library, British Museum; Duke of Sussex's Library, Duke of Devonshire's Library, Earl Spencer's Library, Lenox Library, Library of John Fuller, Lloyd's Library, Leipsic Library, Munich Library, Frankfort Library, Hanover Library, Emperor of Russia's Library, Library at Mentz, Huth Library, the Chicago copy, said to be owned by J. W. Ellsworth; a single volume, owned by Theodore Irwin, and the J. Pierpont Morgan copy.

In 1769 a vellum copy brought, at the Gaignah sale, 2,100f.; in 1815 the same copy was sold for 6,200f. A vellum copy, with two leaves in fac simile, was purchased for £504 in 1825, and in 1873 the same copy sold for £3,400. Of the paper copies, that now owned by the Duke of Sussex was first sold for £168; in 1841 it brought £190, and in 1858 £506. It was sixteen years before another copy was sold, and then, in 1873, it went for £2,690. In December, 1884, a copy sold in London for £3,900, ($19,500,) and this was the record price for a Gutenberg Bible up to the present time. That copy was on paper, whereas the Ashburnham copy is on vellum. The $500 difference in the prices seems hardly enough, considering this fact.

The Gutenberg Bible was printed, so far as can be definitely ascertained, between 1450 and 1455, in Mentz, by Joannes Gutenberg, and is the first book printed with movable metal types. It has also been popularly known as the "Mazarin Bible," because the earliest description of it was based upon the copy discovered in the library of the celebrated Cardinal Mazarin, at Paris. It is printed in two volumes, the first volume not containing all of the Old Testament, but the work being divided so as to make two volumes of equal size, the first containing 314 leaves and the second 317 leaves. It is in Latin, printed from black Gothic type, with hundreds of illuminated capital letters, brilliantly colored and decorated, many being heightened with gold. The pages are about 16 by 11½ inches in size.

Dibdin, in speaking of this prince of rare books, says that it is "justly praised for the strength and beauty of the paper, the exactness of the register, the lustre of the ink, and the general splendor and magnitude of the volumes."

A Rare New England Book.

English book collectors are very prone to pay good prices for supposed unique copies without making adequate investigations. A few years ago the British Museum desired very much to possess an original copy of "The Power of Sympathy," believed to be the first American novel, by Mrs. Perez Morton, published in Boston in 1787. Owing to a domestic tragedy in the Morton family, which was revealed in the book, the edition of about 500 copies was bought up and effectually annihilated, it was believed.

At any rate, it is positively stated in "The History of Roxbury," published in 1874, that "so thoroughly was the edition recalled and destroyed that not a single copy is now known to be in existence." Whereas there are probably ten copies in an excellent state of preservation, as the agent of the British Museum found to his sorrow when he offered $500 for a copy through the columns of The Boston Evening Transcript. A year before the advertisement appeared the writer of this item had purchased a copy of "The Power of Sympathy" for $8 in the book stalls under the Old South Church. Another copy was sold, soon after the appearance of the British Museum advertisement, for $25 to the editor of The Bostonian, and still another copy was disposed of at auction a few weeks later for $72 to one of the officials of the Boston Public Library.

It would be interesting to know whether the authorities of the British Museum ever paid the $500 they offered for the book in 1893.

Cole's Masterpieces in The Century.

In The Century for July, conspicuous for a distinction of the highest order, are the two engravings after Hogarth. One is "The Marriage Contract," the other "The Portrait of Hogarth," by himself. So far we have only known one side of Mr. Cole's art, which was the wonderful copies made by him of the Italian, Spanish, and Flemish schools. In treating Hogarth, our artist occupies new ground, and the result shows his absolute mastery of the subject. The wonderful color Mr. Cole can impart is striking in both pictures, and particularly so in "The Marriage Contract." Note the exceeding delicacy of the hands, the perfection of the lady's languorous face and the sheen and lustre of the dress. The dark background, with the framed pictures, has true effectiveness. What few see in a hasty look at this picture of Hogarth's is that head of the grinning satyr which hangs on the wall between the ill-assorted pair. In tone the engraving is absolutely correct.

The "Hogarth Portrait"—the head, the hands—is a true "tour de force," and of that kind which only the ablest of wood engravers would have dared to carry out. Yet with immense skill this head and the hands assort themselves to the general hue of the picture.

We may be justly proud of Mr. Cole as a superlatively great American artist, and we may insist that in his particular domain he has no living rival. This is no bold assertion on our part, for over and over again European experts have declared that Mr. T. Cole is first and that there is no second to him in wood engraving. These two pictures rise very far above the mechanism of any process work.

Additions to Our Public Library.

The latest monthly bulletin of the New York Public Library shows that extensive additions are still coming in. During the month of May 2,648 volumes and 2,260 pamphlets were received by purchase, and 1,212 volumes and 1,298 pamphlets by gift. The number of readers in both the Lenox and Astor branches shows an increase over the same month last year, in the Lenox there being 1,442, a gain of over 300, and in the Astor 8,966, a gain of nearly 1,300. Particularly notable among the additions of the month were 1,600 books and pamphlets in Hebrew, and over 300 works in Russian, German, and Judae German relating to Jewish subjects. Many of these were issued from presses little known and no longer existing in small Russian and Polish towns. The Bible and Commentaries, Talmud, Midrash, Cabala, and Hebrew history are well represented, and in the collection are 165 photographs of prominent Jews.

The periodical room in the Astor Library is growing more popular every month. May broke all previous records, there being 1,096 readers and 7,240 periodicals used. Previously 715 readers had been the largest number for one month.

Two Harper Illustrators.

In Harper's Magazine for July the opportunity is given to compare the work of Mr. W. T. Smedley and of Mr. Albert E. Sterner, the first illustrating Mr. Fox's "The Kentucklans," the second Mr. Myers's short story, "A Portrait by Cabanel." Perhaps the distinguishing trait Mr. Smedley possesses is that in his portraiture he adheres more closely to the American type than does Mr. Sterner. It may be that the fiction—the location being Kentucky—obliges Mr. Smedley to make American men and women. Mr. Sterner's work is more cosmopolitan, but with a style and manner quite his own. In fact, the picture maker of "A Portrait by Cabanel" has taken new ground. He sketches in a masterly way, and, though the hand is bold enough, there is exceeding delicacy of treatment. The study seems to be pitched in a high key, and replete with artistic effects. There is no du Maurier about it, and as for that, none in Mr. Smedley's work. Technique is a strong point with Mr. Sterner. We should unhesitatingly give, then, Mr. Sterner high rank as an illustrator, and at the present time, with so many rivals, this is indeed a conspicuous position. We need not remark that ten years ago the simple reproduction of either Mr. Smedley's or Mr. Sterner's work would have been impossible.

Prices for Old Violins.

Fine old fiddles fetch good prices in London. A very good collection was sold lately, and among the leading instruments were a violin by Antonius Stradivarius, 1729, in fine condition, which brought £610; a violin by Francesco Ruggerius, £50; violoncello, by Joseph Rocca, Turin, 1830, £36; violin, by Pressenda, £41; an Italian violoncello, labeled Guadagnini, £49; violin, by Giovanni Battista Gabrielli, Florence, 1766, £34; violoncello, by Antonio and Hieronymus Amati, £73; an Italian violoncello, labeled Francesco Ruggeri, £37; violin, by Nicholas Lupot, 1796, £48; violoncello bow, by François Tourte, £10; violoncello, by Joseph Hill, dated 1762, £25; violin, by Bernardo Calcagno, of Genoa, head not original, £25.

Success of "The Choir Invisible."

The Bookman's reports of the best-selling books for May give James Lane Allen's "Choir Invisible" the first place in the following cities: New York, (both up town and down town,) Baltimore, Boston, (one report out of twp.) Chicago, (one report out of two, (Indianapolis, Louisville, Salt Lake City, and St. Paul. The English papers are pratsing Mr. Allen's book. Here is a notice from The Daily Mail of London:

"It would have pleased us that some British brain and heart should have produced this fine romance of love, of pioneer hardship, of human passion, human error, human fortitude. For beyond all things this story is human. It has no extraordinary plot, no melodramatic incident, no conspicuous ingenuity of construction; but through the calm of its simplicity the personality of the writer shines like a lamp. And this personality, which is wholly unknown to us, except through its printed outcome, must be fine and rare beyond comparison with any except the very first of our own writers. 'The Choir Invisible' is one of those very few books which help one to live. And hereby it is beautiful even more than by reason of its absolute purity of style, its splendid descriptions of nature, and the level grandeur of its severe yet warm and passionate atmosphere."

Prices for Romneys.

In June of last year the highest price ever paid for a Romney was reached, which was £11,025. In London lately a picture of Romney, representing two children, a canvas 56 by 45 inches, brought £9,100. The bidding began at £1,000, and then jumped £500 at a time. As referring to the prices paid the artist during his lifetime, as recorded by Romney's son, his father may have received £100 for this picture, though the probability is that not more than £50 was the price. As to the cost of Romneys during the last few years, his Lady Hamilton as Circe, in the W. J. Long sale of 1890, brought 3,850 guineas; Lady Hamilton as Sensibility, also in 1890, 2,000 guineas, and Lady A. Murray, afterward Duchess of Somerset, 1892, 3,800 guineas.

Who was the purchaser of the picture for £9,100 is not known, but it was believed it was either Lord Rothschild or the Duke of Marlborough.

Death of Prof. K. R. Fresenius.

The death of Prof. Fresenius at Wiesbaden on the 10th of June has attracted scarcely the briefest of obituary notices in the United States, and yet this man occupied the highest position as a chemist. Thirty years ago there was no book of analytical chemistry that did not have references to his methods. Fresenius was born in 1818, and studied at Bonn and Giessen. At Giessen he became Liebig's assistant. Certainly, with Liebig, Fresenius shared the honors of having raised agricultural chemistry to a science. What he did was to give a proper direction to the study of akalimetry and acidimetry. Before him the exact characters of mineral waters may be said to have been unknown. On a vast number of topics he was the one great authority. In this country, in many a laboratory, the service Fresenius rendered to chemistry is not likely to be forgotten.

Americans in Babylonia.

EXPLORATIONS AT NIPPUR, THE GREAT CITY OF SIX THOUSAND YEARS AGO*.

Under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania an archaeological association was founded some years ago, and a group of public-spirited gentlemen in Philadelphia gave without stint time and money "for explorations in Babylonia, Egypt, Central America, Italy, and Greece." Among the first important work undertaken was the Babylonian expedition. Mr. E. W. Clark, a Philadelphia banker, in the most liberal spirit furnishing that expedition with the major part of the funds.

Dr. John Punnett Peters, the author of the book under notice, as early as 1884 was interested in general archaeology, and more particularly in its relationship with Babylonia, and when in 1887 an expedition was organized, was placed in command of it, and at once the preliminary work was started. You may have any amount of archaeological zeal, but when explorations or excavations have to be made in any part of the Ottoman Empire, an endless amount of diplomacy is necessary. "Application for a firman to conduct excavations was at once made in the name of the University of Pennsylvania."

The fact is, that as far as antiquities go, Turkey had been for many years a general poaching ground. It was but rarely that searches were made for the benefit of a museum, but for individual account. Whatever was found was as treasure trove, in regard to which the Turkish Government was supposed to have no claims. But at the same time, if any mishap occurred in regions remote from Constantinople, at once the Government was asked to redress the injuries received, and the consequence was that the cases for damages suffered by in-

*NIPPUR; OR, EXPLORATIONS AND ADVENTURES ON THE EUPHRATES. The narrative of the University of Pennsylvania expedition to Babylonia in the years 1888-1890. By John Punnett Peters, Ph. D., Sc. D., D. D., with illustrations and maps. Volume I. First campaign. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

dividuals claiming all kinds of nationalities were constant.

It may be said that at the same time the actions of foreign governments, which had taken under their protection certain parties intent on securing antiquities for themselves were peculiarly arrogant, and were often of an aggressive character. The general idea was that the Turk had no rights, or the supposition was that he was indifferent to the despoiling of monuments, and, besides that, had not the power to assert himself. Again, it must be mentioned, that there is hardly anything more rancorous than that which arises from archaeological jealousies. In granting, then, a firman to France, Germany was sure to feel itself aggrieved, and England would give vent to its habitual growlings.

The preliminaries for a firman to conduct excavations in the name of the University of Pennsylvania gave much trouble. The law read that antiquities found within the Turkish Empire should belong to the Ottoman Imperial Museum, "foreign explorers not being permitted to take any antiquities from the country, but only photographs, squeezes, and the like." Then, the exact places to be excavated had to be designated, and the area was limited to ten square kilometers, and, besides that, a topographical map must accompany the application. There was a sum, something less than $100, to be paid for the permission, and besides that $440 as a guarantee of good faith to be forfeited should the excavator not keep good faith in both the letter and spirit of the law. The most disagreeable thing was that a Turkish official had to accompany any expedition to take charge of all objects found. Then the limit of time was two years.

Under such restrictions, it would have been impossible for the American expedition to work. Dr. Peters hoped for better terms. Facing the many difficulties, an advisory committee was formed, consisting of President Washburn, Prof. Long, and Prof. von Millingen, and from the outset "they advised us," writes Dr. Peters, "that it would be difficult to obtain permission to excavate other than according to the terms of the law." The then President of the United States, Mr. Cleveland, "showed much interest in the enterprise, and wrote a personal letter to Mr. Straus, our Minister at Constantinople, expressing a warm approval of the proposition to conduct excavations in ancient Babylon. The legation at Constantinople and the Minister, the Hon. Mr. Oscar S. Straus, were hopeful, and so a special firman was asked for.

The formal application having been made in February, when the expedition was about starting from the United States, it was doubted whether the permission to excavate would be given. Dr. Peters left New York June 23, 1888, and of his staff Dr. Hilprecht and Mr. Noorian were to sail later, and were to join the expedition at Alexandria. In London the Hon. O. S. Straus was found, who was then on his way home on leave of absence. Dr. Peters writes that Mr. Straus "seemed thoroughly interested in our enterprise, and assured me that it had received from him as much attention as a matter of first-class diplomatic importance. He was hopeful of obtaining for us from the Turkish Government favorable terms. * * * It was his idea that we might be made agents of the Stamboul Museum, to conduct excavations in Babylonia, we furnishing the money and receiving perhaps half of the objects found." Unquestionably Mr. Straus's great interest in the exploration, and the active measures he took, with the sound advice imparted to Dr. Peters, were of the most material assistance.

Perhaps we have given much space to these preliminaries, but their recital explains what were the many difficulties. In London Dr. Peters broached the idea of cooperation with Prussia, France, and the British Museum, but such joint aid was found to be impossible. Germany was bitter, and France very polite, but absolutely vague. Arrived at Constantinople after many ineffectual attempts to push forward his plans, a call was made by Dr. Peters on that very remarkable man, Hamdy Bey, Director of the Imperial Museum. It might have been somewhat impolitic on the part of the ardent chief of the exploration party to abuse in Hamdy Bey's presence the peculiar laws of Turkey in regard to antiquities, for, as Dr. Peters writes, "when I ventured to criticise some details of the laws Hamdy Bey said that he had made the laws, and that it was he who administered them." The result arrived at was finally satisfactory. Of Hamdy Bey Dr. Peters writes: "Hamdy is not alone an artist and archaeologist, he is also a man of affairs." In THE NEW YORK TIMES we have before this explained to readers the arduous task imposed on the Director of the Imperial Museum, how straightforward and honest he has been, and how he has done all in his power to aid and assist American students of archaeology in Turkey.

Permission had been asked to excavate three sites, and Nippur, (Niper or Neuper,) Borsippa, (Birs Nimroud,) and Aubar were chosen. Then came further delays, because the Sultan's final permission was necessary—those four magic words, "Let it be done." Now happened an untoward incident. An Englishman, intent on spoils, had looted certain antiquities, and Hamdy Bey, demanding their return, his orders were backed up by a Turkish gunboat. Thereupon this Englishman wrote an article in a leading English magazine containing a serious attack on Hamdy Bey, and a New York journal of the yellowest sort printed under the same English influence some columns of nasty balderdash relating to some woman supposed to have "entered the Sultan's harem, and finally to have poisoned there a dozen of its inmates."

Naturally this aroused prejudices in the palace against Americans and American affairs. Then Mr. Straus had to set to work again and overcome new difficulties. At last the irade was signed by the Sultan, but it was Dec. 1 before Constantinople was left. Why did Dr. Peters select "Nippur" as a title for his volume?

"We know that in the times of the glory of Nineveh and Babylon the name of 'Nippur' was as familiar to the citizens of those cities as the names of Nineveh and Babylon are to us, and that Nippur exercised on their religious life and religious development an influence as potent as that of Jerusalem on our own. The Temple of Bel at Nippur was to the religion of Babylonia and Assyria very much what the Temple of Jerusalem was to our own religion. It was this city which exercised so great an influence on the religious life of the people that so long dominated the civilized world and so materially affected and determined the religious and scientific development of both Orient and Occident."

Now fairly launched, after an arduous journey through England, the Valley of the Euphrates was reached:

"Below Hit, in the alluvial delta of the two rivers, Tigris and Euphrates, existed one of the primeval seats of civilization—one of Dame Nature's kindergartens, to teach her children the rudiments of higher life. Out of this valley, westward, toward the fertile uplands of Northern Syria, downward to the rich coast land of the Mediterranean, outward to Cyprus and the Isles, southward to the rival Valley of the Nile, the road of commerce and conquest had been the Euphrates, and for a large part of the way, the Euphrates is no more than a road—a narrow pathway, sunk 100 or 200 feet beneath the plateau of a sterile wilderness, swarming with wild Arabs. In the earliest ages, this was the road that led the conquerors out, and over which conquest and civilization traveled hand in hand. Later it became the road by which conquerors entered into the very heart of Babylonia. So it was that Babylonian and Egyptian, Syrian and Assyrian, Persian and Greek, Parthian and Roman, Sassanian and Byzantine, Moslem and Christian, surged back and forth along the highway between the eastern and the western worlds, battling for possession."

The great river of history is thus described:

"The Euphrates now flows through a dismal desert—a stream of muddy water, with tamarisk and poplar jungles, while licorice and dura fields and a few small towns and villages occupy a narrow, deep depression in a sterile, treeless plateau, inhabited only by nomads. But this has not always been the case. In ancient times Mesopotamia, from the River Khabor northward and westward, seems to have been fairly well wooded, well inhabited, and prosperous, while the Syrian side of the river, from the bend by Barbalissus and upward, was rich and densely settled, and even to the south and east of this the ruins of important cities may still be found, and the Assyrian annals tell of forests in the same direction, remnants of which have been but lately rediscovered. In times of prosperity and progress and when a strong power controlled part or the whole of the Euphrates Valley, civilization invaded the desert and established posts and roads, which checked and drove back the Arabs and extended the area of cultivable land."

Arriving at Dier, on the Jafr Canal, the dress of the people is thus described:

"Numbers of both sexes, and all ages, had lost an eye, and most of them seemed to be scarred by 'the Aleppo Button' or by smallpox. All of the women were tattooed, and most of the men. One peculiarly ugly form of the tattoo which the women of the Euphrates Valley favor is the bluing of the lower lip. They generally also have dots of blue on the cheeks and forehead, and frequently on the tip of the nose. I once reached Dier after the whole female population had been tattooed afresh, and while the colors in their lips, cheeks, noses, foreheads, breasts, wrists, and ankles were still a staring bright blue. The effect was indescribable. In addition to the tattoo, by way of further ornament, the women wore nose rings. A few of them wore the untidy looking large rings fastened in the central cartilage of the nose, and falling down over the mouth. * * * Least untidy, but also least common, are the very small rings in the nostril, so arranged that the jewel fits closely into the curve of the nostril on the side."

Methods of navigation have not changed either on the Nile or Euphrates:

"The characteristic water wheels of the Babylonian plains (jird is their native name) consist first of an excavation in the river bank, down which the water skins can be lowered perpendicularly to the water. Above this there is a framework sustaining two block wheels, about which the ropes run. From this a decline is cut landward, which the oxen (ordinarily there are two wheels together) descend to drag up the skins, and ascend to lower them. To the bottom of each skin is attached a long rope, and to the neck a shorter one, so that the neck is held up and the water held in until the wicker platform is reached, on which, by the action of the ropes themselves, it is poured out. From this platform it is distributed, sometimes to a great distance, by little mud-built channels. These wheels are in operation from before sunrise until after sunset."

The use of pitch in old Babylonia is told of in the Bible. On our own Pacific side, the aborigines made use of pitch to secure their weapons. Hit is a great centre of bitumen:

"Hit has been inhabited since the natives of the Babylonian plain learned to use pitch or bitumen as mortar, and from that time to this it has been the principal source of supply of that product. The chief bitumen springs lie beyond the modern town, beyond and around these stretches a dismal black plain, fetid with the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen, and out of this plain a black valley leads to Koubeitha. Bitter streams trickle downward to the Euphrates. The rock which crops out here and there beneath your feet and the cliffs which border the plain are seamed with pitchy deposit. Above the town hangs a cloud of smoke from the burning bitumen in the furnaces of the shipwrights and the ovens of the housewives. Women pass on their way to and from the river, and the vessels balanced on their heads are made of wickerwork, or porous earthenware, smeared over with bitumen. In their belts the men carry short clubs, with round balls of bitumen for heads."

Describing the Jews during the Captivity the author writes:

"There were two great centres of the Jews in Babylonia—one, in which was Sura, near Babylon itself, and the other and more famous centre at Nehardea, or Nearda, which was either at or near the junction of the Euphrates and the Nahr-Malcha, not far below Anbar. This was for a long time the religious centre of the Jews. Here was their greatest school, and here resided the Resh Galutha, or Head of the Captivity. During the Parthian period, in the first century A. D., two brothers, Asania and Anilai, made Nehardea, for a brief period, a particularly independent Jewish State. For a long time Nehardea continued to be a Jewish city, and no Christians were found there, we are told, until the close of the third century A. D. * * * That part of the Euphrates Valley in the low, marshy land, much cut up by canals and ponds, was the centre of a large, wealthy, and important Jewish population, under Parthians, Persians, and Arabs, from the beginning of the Christian era, or earlier, until the foundation of Baghdad and the decay of Anbar, a period of 800 years."

The bubonic plague has devastated India. May not the germ of it linger in Baghdad?

"One of the unpleasant features of life in Baghdad is the so-called 'Baghdad date mark,' the same which is known elsewhere as the 'Aleppo button.' This is a boil, which attacks the face or the extremities. It appears in two forms, known to the natives as made and female, respectively. The former is a dry, scaly sore, the latter a running, open boil. It is not painful, but leaves ugly scars. The natives all carry somewhere on the face, neck, hands, arms, or feet the scars of these boils, which they have had as children. European children, born in the country, are apt to be dreadfully disfigured, as in their case the boils invariably appear on the face, and whereas native children have, as a rule, but one boil, those born of European parents are sure to have several. Adult foreigners visiting the country are liable to be attacked, and women rarely escape disfigurement. * * * The cause of the disease has never been ascertained nor a cure found."

A dinner at Birs Nimrud is described as follows:

"Before dinner we had date arrack, almonds, and cigarettes to whet our appetites. The first course consisted of chicken and potatoes. Each man was provided with a knife, fork, and spoon, which he retained during the entire dinner, the dishes being changed at each course. We all plunged into the central dish, and it was polite for each person to eat faster than every other. At each end of the table were bowls of pickles, in which we went fishing with our forks or spoons as we saw fit. Once, as a mark of distinction, the host presented me with a tid-bit on his fork, as a concession to Frank usage. We had beer to drink with our dinner. After the chicken came spinach, cooked in the most delightful way imaginable, for the Turks certainly know how to cook. With this was served a very peculiar sort of sour oranges, which are better than lemons for squeezing over anything. Then came some excellent meat pills, for I scarcely know what else to call them. After this we were served with delicious sweetcakes, floating in a luscious sauce; then cabbage, with meat chopped in it. Then rice pilau, with chicken tid-bits mixed in. * * * We then washed our hands with soap and water, and rinsed out our mouths, after the Turkish fashion."

Among minor collations, coffee was offered Dr. Peters by the Hajji Tarfa.

"There were eight coffee pots on the smoldering ashes of the fire burning in the middle of the tent. In the largest they cooked the coffee first, then they drain it off into the next, and so on until they reach the smallest, or one of the smaller. It is slightly flavored with myrrh. Only a sip is given to you in the bottom of a tiny cup. But this sip is repeated at irregular intervals, so that one ultimately drinks a good deal of strong coffee."

At Nippur the ground must have been rich with relics of the past:

"Digging trenches for draining and the like, in connection with our camp, brought us on Monday and Tuesday a few remains of antiquity, such as inscribed bricks, a medical or magic bowl, with a Jewish inscription, a couple of fragments, of inscribed stones, ten large earthen vases, and an earthen coffin; one of the vases was found in my tent. There was a slight inequality in the floor of the tent, and when the men undertook to level it, they discovered that it was caused by a large earthen vase, some 3 feet in height; this lay upon its side, and had been used as a coffin, but there was nothing inside except earth and some fragments of bones. It was removed intact. In front of Fields's tent an earthen coffin of urn shape was dug out. This was begged from us by the husband of the woman who baked our bread, and became our bread oven. A three-handled funerary vase found in front of Harper's tent was emptied of its contents and made a receptacle to hold water for the men in the trenches."

Thirty-eight years before Layard had made some tentative efforts in exploring Nippur, but his impressions of it were not favorable. He had written: "On the whole, I am much inclined to question whether extensive excavations carriqd on at Nippur would produce any important or interesting results." But Dr. Peters had an abiding faith in Nippur.

The work undertaken by the party was by no means an easy one. There were constant feuds between rival tribes of Arabs. Thieving was rife, and insubordination difficult to quell. The Turkish officer sent out with the American party was incompetent. Finally there was a robber shot, a bloody feud broke out, and then Dr. Peters's camp was burned, and something like an orderly retreat was made. But the ground had been studied, and it was determined then and there that new efforts would be made, and these Dr. Peters will give in a second volume.

Dr. Peters writes: "Our first year's work, which is described in the first volume, (the one under notice,) was more or less of a failure, so far, at least, as Nippur was concerned. In contrast with this, our second campaign, which is described in the second volume, was a complete success."

Think of Nippur, with its great edifices, a religious centre, with its written records, 6,000 years old, held by a dominant people in a world "as much prior to the time of Abraham as the time of Abraham is prior to our day!

Burns's Character and Genius.

THE ESSAY ON THAT TOPIC IN WALLACE'S NEW EDITION OF CHAMBERS'S WORK.*

The fourth volume of the revised edition of Dr. Chambers's large and exhaustive work on the Scotch singer contains an ambitious essay entitled "The Character and Genius of Burns." It is to this essay that especial attention is now invited. Judging by it, biography and character-study of great men have not yet acquired the dignity of art. The reasons for this are, perhaps, purely practical, and surely that makes them none the less cogent. A man does not undertake the composition of a serious work on the life and work of an artist unless he is filled with enthusiastic admiration for that artist, or is convinced that he occupies an undeserved place in the world's esteem. The biographer who sets out with the avowed purpose of knocking an idol off its feet of clay is a less frequent figure in the field of literature that he who girds himself with the buckler of defense. It is a pity that human nature cannot be remodeled so that wholly disinterested persons would undertake biographical labors. But it seems that only mummies, or ants, or cephalopods can attract the studious attention of men who are supremely interested in arriving at scientific truth. When it comes to a poet, or a painter, or a sculptor, modern methods of historical and critical investigation are thrown overboard; judicial calm and catholicity of thought are consigned to the deep sea; and the biographer buckles on the cutlass of dispute and stands by to repel attacks. No doubt there is something very admirable about this loyalty. It has a fine human interest, and most of us like to shake hands with the man who defends his friends, especially when the friend is dead. But hero-worship in biography becomes wearisome, and when the familiar position is taken at the outset that a man must have been good because he was great, the logic within us rises up and clamors for a little more cold truth and less enthusiasm.

"To be great is to be misunderstood," said Emerson. Certainly it is to be misunderstood by biographers, who strangely enough do not seem able to differentiate genius from morals. Cicero wrote: "A certain virtue is situated in the best man which night and day fires the mind with the incentives of glory, and tells us that the memory of our names should not be lost with our lives, but made equal to all the future." If the biographers would content themselves with acknowledging the existence of this "virtue," which seemed so great to the famous Roman orator, and would concern themselves less about the virtues discussed in the dialogues of Plato, they would bask more frequently in the clear sunshine of truth. Candor, openness of mind, freedom from bias, and a determination to learn and publish the truth ought to guide biographers. This would certainly lead them to a perception of the indubitable fact, plain enough to any man who is willing to look matters squarely in the face, that aesthetics do not necessarily include ethics, that genius is not inseparable from morality.

The history of genius, indeed, demonstrates conclusively that immense intellectual force is almost invariably associated with strong passions, and that the absolute freedom of thought which governs souls dominated by reason rather than by faith often leads to manners of life not sanctioned by the clergy. Turn which way you will, examine the history of every art and science, and you cannot avoid the discovery of examples which go to prove that the working of mighty forces within a man is likely to drive him from the calmer levels of human conduct into the regions of storm. Nor does that quality of mind which impresses us as most spiritual, most free from fleshly environment, always guide to a life of ideal morality. Neither Byron nor Shelley offers much promise to the biographer who sets out with the determination to prove that to be great is to be good. To be great in character is, indeed, the noblest of all greatness; but it does not necessarily imply genius. No candid critic in this day denies the genius of Byron, yet his life was as stormy as a human life well could be without utter wreck. On the other hand, there is no question of the

*THE LIFE AND WORKS of ROBERT BURNS, edited by Robert Chambers, revised by William Wallace. Vol. IV. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

genius of Shelley, and it was a genius whose thought and utterance were of that celestially abstract kind which we call ethereal. Byron's song was always burning with the fevers of earth. Shelley's was like the chariot in "Queen Mab"; its way

> Lay through the midst of an immense concave,
> Radiant with million constellations, tinged
> With shades of infinite color,
> And semicircled with a belt
> Flashing incessant meteors."

It would be easy to enumerate additional examples, for they teem before the mind—the foul outbursts of Chateaubriand, the sailor sprees of Turner, the love of Chopin and George Sand, the piety and pruriency of Liszt, and the cool appropriation of Von Bülow's wife by his chosen friend, Wagner—but there is no need of it. The point may be regarded as fairly proved. Genius is not necessarily inseparable from morality. Yet the author seems to have set out to write his essay on the genius and character of Burns in the conviction that the two were complementary and that if he admitted frankly that Burns was not a steady fellow he would have to confess that he was not the greatest lyric poet of his age.

Yet, after all his labor, he arrives at the somewhat lame and impotent conclusion that Burns never became intoxicated in business hours. He does not deny that the poet frequently drank to excess. It would be as hard to prove that of Burns as it would be to prove respectability of François Villon. So the author contents himself with attempting to prove that Burns was never drunk when being in that state could harm any one but himself. Now that may be true; but the author's arguments will never prove it, because they are palpably the arguments of a special pleader. There is no calmness, no judicial pose in his thought. He is debating all the time, and he never mentions the facts set forth by his opponents in simple candor, but always with a determined attempt to wrest them to his own purpose. His attitude is not that of an inquirer, but of an advocate. He reasons as a lawyer does whose business it is to make every statement of the witness appear to favor his side of the case.

There is no doubt whatever that Dr. Currie's view of Burns's character was quite as erroneous on the one side as the present author's is on the other, and the latter has done well to reproduce the excellent letters of Gray and Findlater from the Peterkin edition of 1815. Yet, the belief in the irregularity of Burns's life has lived in spite of the age of these epistles, perhaps because other men than the present author have been willing to read between the lines. In contradicting the broad assertions of Currie, Gray says: "It is not my intention to extenuate his errors, because they were combined with genius; on that account they are the more dangerous because the more seductive, and deserve the more severe reprehension." Gray denies that Burns, whom he knew well, was a habitual drunkard, but admits that he was convivial and sometimes mingled with persons unworthy of his society. In the morning he never showed the effects of the previous night's carousal, and he was always kind and affectionate to his family. The truth seems to be that Burns caroused often far into the night with low companions, and that he had a very hard head.

The author has sought in every way to cover up these facts, because he has allowed himself to comply with the demands of sentimental purists, utterly unpractical moral theorists, and sanctified know-nothings, who would have the world believe that it is impossible for a man to be intemperate and a great poet. The author would have done better to take the unassailable ground that Burns's conviviality, his passions, his follies, were a part of his character, which did not directly enter into the composition of his lyrics.

In his study of the genius of Burns, the author did better work, but even here his attitude as an avowed advocate has led him into excesses unworthy of a judicial biographer. He has endeavored to prove too much, and in doing so has scoured the earth and the heavens for examples with which to compare Burns. The only wonder is that he did not compare him with Sappho and Heine. Surely he forgot two of the greatest singers of love lyrics the world has ever known. But of that anon. The author is beyond doubt right in declaring that with Burns the writing of lyrics was a very serious occupation. It is a serious occupation with any poet, and some, notably Poe, have doubted whether anything except a lyric was a true poem. Burns labored honestly to make himself a true singer. He knew the full meaning of his own words: "The rough material of fine writing is certainly the gift of genius; but I as firmly believe that the workingmanship is the united efforts of pains, attention, and repeated trial." Song writing is admitted by all literary connoisseurs to call for the finest poetic art. It was hardly necessary for the author to mollify himself with the certain comment: "There is not one of Burns's grudging critics who could have written a single stanza of 'Mary in Heaven,' though he had been given eternity to do it in."

Yet this part of the essay is its most admirable. The author pertinently argues that Burns's poesy was not a miraculous inspiration, but an honest product of literary labor inspired by genius. Burns was not, as so many imagine, an ignorant boor, who sang without understanding what he sang or knowing how he came to sing it. He was a man who, placed in an humble condition of life, and feeling within him the incentive of poetic feeling, fitted himself for lyric utterance by every means in his power, by reading, thought, observation; study of men and things, and the practice of his art. The author justly says: "The real wonder about Burns was not as to how in his case untutored genius supplied the want of artistic culture, but how amidst his life of abject poverty and toil—'the cheerless gloom of a hermit with the unceasing toil of a galley slave'—he acquired the requisite culture which he undoubtedly possessed. When Burns wrote the 'Jolly Beggars' and the contents of the first edition he was not an inspired barbarian, but a consummate artist."

A little later on, however, the author sets forth on a comparison of Burns with Walter Scott. This is, indeed, liberal and wide-reaching criticism. It shows a marvelous skill in advocacy to compare things which are unlike one another in order to show how much better one is than the other. It would be easy to prove that Cicero was a better orator than Sallust, that Victor Hugo was a finer novelist than Rousseau, and that Beethoven was a greater symphonist than Wagner, but no one has ever taken the trouble to do so. Some things are too easy. Yet the author did not think it was too easy to prove that Burns was a finer lyrist than Scott. He has written two pages of solid type in the effort. This is certainly a ridiculous mouse.

The author has covered several more pages with proof that it is an injustice to compare Burns with Keats, or Shelley, or Tennyson. It is, indeed. It would be equally unjust to compare him with Goethe, or Schiller, or Beaudelaire, or Theophile Gautier, or Paul Verlaine, or Swinburne, or Rudyard Kipling—though there are some valuable common links between him and the last named. But no one does make such comparisons in these days of enlightenment. Burns, in the familiar parlance of our time, has come to stay. There is no reason to fear that his fame will suffer through the foolish comparison of his works with those of poets who differed from him in temperament, intellectual bent, and modes of expression. That Burns confined himself to the smaller forms, or that he used an uncouth dialect, will not prevent general recognition of the perfect utterance he gave to emotions common to all humanity.

The greatest poet of a particular time is he who most potently sings the thought of that time. Poets who write for all time are those who most beautifully express the truths of all time, and those are the truths of the human soul—"the same yesterday, to-day, and forever." Shakespeare's plays live, and will go on living, because Rosalind and Orlando, Romeo and Juliet, Macbeth and Lady Macbeth, Hamlet and Ophelia are not individuals, but types; because they are visible and permanent embodiments of forms of the elemental man and woman. But long after the dramas of Tennyson and Swinburne, bulky, ambitious, studied, ornate, and notable as they are, have been forgotten, men and women will read Burns, because Holy Willie is a truer human being than either Becket or Bothwell, and Highland Mary is a better representative than Rosamond or Atalanta of the "eternal woman soul" that "leadeth us ever upward and on."

W. J. HENDERSON.

Lady Burton's "Rules for a Wife."

From The Boston Literary World.

The "Rules for a Wife," which we extract below from the "Romance of Isabel Lady Burton," and which are the rules she literally made herself, wrote out, and laid down for her own guidance with her own somewhat erratic and wayward husband, will be read with interest by a good many people of both sexes. If to some they smack a little too much of the subjection of woman and the sovereignty of man, to other minds more penetrating and acute they will signify the tact and adroitness which conquer while seeming to surrender. And we cannot doubt that many a wife would find a remedy for domestic difficulties which she does not like to speak of, hardly to acknowledge, by putting into practice some of these very shrewd precepts. But all the same we must admit that a code of "Rules for My Guidance as a Husband" are alike in order, and we suggest that some of our conscientious and sharp-witted readers of the male persuasion draw up one. We will be happy to publish it if it is as good as the code composed by Lady Burton.

1. Let your husband find in you a companion, whose self-control never fails, whose calmness never ruffles, whose cheerfulness never saddens, whose tact never irritates, whose taste never offends, whose manners never disgust, whose conversation never wearies, whose sympathy never fails, whose counsel never misleads, whose principles never change, whose religion never varies, whose love never grows cold, whose heart never hardens, whose temper never soures, whose face never loses its charm, whose health never gives way, whose spirits never flag, whose courage never fails, whose hope never dies, whose faith never wavers, whose patience never tires, whose resources never fail, whose industry never slackens, whose economy never runs to waste, whose generosity never impoverishes, whose gratitude never cloys, whose memory never forgets, whose kindness never ceases, whose devotion never grows less, whose life never disappoints, whose death never leaves him desolate.

2. Be a careful nurse when he is ailing, that he may never be in low spirits about his health without a serious cause.

3. Make his home snug. If it be ever so small and poor, there can always be a certain chic about it. Men are always ashamed of a poverty-stricken home, and therefore prefer the club. Attend much to his creature comforts; allow smoking or anything else; for if you do not, somebody else will. Make it yourself cheerful and attractive, and draw relations and intimates about him, and the style of society (literati) that suits him. * * *

4. Improve and educate yourself in every way, that you may enter into his pursuits and keep pace with the times * * *

5. Be prepared at any moment to follow him at an hour's notice and rough it like a man.

6. Do not try to hide your affection for him, but let him see and feel it in every action. Never refuse him anything he asks. Observe a certain amount of reserve and delicacy before him. Keep up the honeymoon romance, whether at home or in the desert. At the same time, do not make prudish bothers, which only disgust and are not true modesty. Do not make the mistake of neglecting your personal appearance, but try to look well and dress well to please his eye.

7. Perpetually work up his interest with the world, whether for publishing or for appointments. Let him feel, when he has to go away, that he leaves a second self in charge of his affairs at home; so that if sometimes he is obliged to leave you behind, he may have nothing of anxiety on his mind. Take an interest in everything that interests him. To be companionable a woman must learn what interests her husband; and if it is only planting turnips, she must try to understand turnips.

8. Never confide your domestic affairs to your female friends.

9. Hide his faults from every one, and back him up through every difficulty and trouble. * * *

10. Never permit any one to speak disrespectfully of him before you; and if any one does, no matter how difficult, leave the room. Never permit any one to tell you anything about him, especially of his conduct with regard to other women. Never hurt his feelings by a rude remark or jest. Never answer when he finds fault; and never reproach him when he is in the wrong, especially when he tells you of it, nor take advantage of it when you are angry; and always keep his heart up when he has made a failure.

11. Keep all disagreements for your own room, and never let others find them out.

12. Never ask him not to do anything—for instance, with regard to visiting other women or any one you particularly dislike; trust him, and tell him everything, except another person's secret.

13. Do not bother him with religious talk; be religious yourself and give good example, take life seriously and earnestly; pray for and procure prayers for him, and do all you can for him without his knowing it, and let all your life be something that will win mercy from God for him. You might try to say a little prayer with him every night before laying [sic] down to sleep, and gently draw him to be good to the poor and more gentle and forbearing to others.

14. Cultivate your own good health, spirits, and nerves * * * to enable you to carry out your mission.

15. Never open his letters, nor appear inquisitive about anything he does not volunteer to tell you.

16. Never interfere between him and his family; encourage their being with him, and forward everything he wishes to do for them, and treat them in every respect (as far as they will let you) as if they were your own.

17. Keep everything going, and let nothing ever be at a standstill.

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Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1897.

A Remembrance of Mazzini.

Mr. Felix Moscheles, the artist, author of that interesting volume, "In Bohemia with du Maurier," (Harper & Brothers,) has written for the June Cosmopolis his reminiscences of Giuseppe Mazzini.

In 1862 Mr. Moscheles had his studio in London, at what was then called the Cadogan Gardens, and to the studio of Mazzini paid many visits, for the young artist was painting the Italian's portrait. Mazzini was then living in the simplest of lodgings at 2 Anslow Terrace, Brompton.

"His room was littered with papers and pamphlets. Birds were his constant companions; the room was their cage, wire netting being stretched across the windows. They flew around and hopped about most unceremoniously on the writing table among the conspirator's voluminous correspondence. He had a curious way of holding his pen, the thumb not closing upon it as he wrote, a peculiarity which accounts for the crabbed character of his handwriting. Being an inveterate smoker, he and the birds were mostly enveloped in a cloud. Smoking cheap Swiss cigars, but many, was the only luxury he allowed himself. He was the austerest of republicans, had few wants, and but slender means with which to satisfy them."

As to the portrait Mr. Moscheles was painting, so as to keep the model in place the artist was careful to put on a table near Mazzini a box of cigars.

"Thus equipped, Mazzini proved an admirable model; he sat, or rather stood, with untiring energy, dictating, as it were, the character of the picture, and enabling me to put every touch from nature; posing for those nervous, sensitive hands of his, for the coat and the black velvet waistcoat buttoned up to the chin, and for a long, Venetian chain, the only slender line of light I could introduce in the sombre figure."

Mr. Moscheles has preserved some notes of Mazzini's, which refer to the sittings for his portrait. It was a joke of Mazzini's that the artist was a conspirator, and so he was addressed as "Mon Chèr Conspirateur," and sometimes as "Mon Chèr Tyran." Perhaps, as Mr. Moscheles writes it, it was the only time that Mazzini had ever united the term of endearment and "tyrant."

The portrait of Mazzini Mr. Moscheles still has in his possession. When the Parliament at Rome passed a resolution expressing the grief of the nation at Mazzini's death, calling him "The Apostle of Italian Unity," the artist called on the Marquis d'Azeglio, then Italian Ambassador in England, and offered this portrait to the Italian Government. In the politest manner the Marquis bowed Mr. Moscheles out, giving him to understand "that it was one thing to tolerate the demonstrations in favor of Mazzini and another to do honor to him and his portrait."

Mr. Moscheles tells of an incident which is honorable to us. When Mazzini was dead, and lay in state on the ground floor of the Casa Roselli, in Pisa, on his breast was a tricolored flag, over his head a laurel crown. When his coffin was borne to its last resting place, on it was a wreath with this inscription: "The Americans to Mazzini." It had been placed there by the Consular representatives of the United States. In Genoa the remains lay in state for one day only. Then, "in harmony with the patriot's wishes, his body was placed in the sepulchre, where no human eye has seen it since." His burial place was selected next to his mother's, and now her tomb is inclosed in his.

Mazzini had the utmost contempt for Louis Napoleon. The Emperor of France was "the adventurer, the perjurer, the tyrant." Mr. Moscheles, however, acquits him of any complicity in the Orsini bomb throwing, because between Orsini and Mazzini there was a bitter enmity, and the artist explains the reason for this dislike. Orsini had been rude to certain English ladies who were Mazzini's best friends. Asked why he did not refute the charge of having had something to do with the Orsini plot, Mazzini's reply was: "It matters nothing; or, rather, it is well the world should believe me implicated. I never protest. Europe needs a bugbear, a watchword that threatens, a name that makes itself feared. The few syllables that go to make up my name will serve the purpose as well as any other."

It was in 1841 that Mazzini, driven out of Switzerland, went to London. There is one incident, which occurred in 1844, that is of great importance to us all, since it helped to assert the inviolability of letters when passing through the Post Office.

In 1844 a monster petition was presented to the House of Commons, "complaining that letters of Mazzini's had been opened in the Post Office." Sir James Graham, it seemed, had acted under the instructions of the Secretary of State. This action aroused the general ire of the English people, and brought about a regular storm, and from that time until now, as far as it is known, there is no "Cabinet Noir" at the beck and call of any American or English Secretary of State. It was then that Thomas Carlyle, in The Times, wrote his fine phrase as to the worth of Joseph Mazzini: "A man of genius and virtue, a man of sterling veracity, humanity, and nobleness of mind, one of those rare men, numerable unfortunate but as units in the world, who are worthy to be called martyr souls." Some years after that the French Procureur Imperial tried to ferret out through the English Post Office a possible conspiracy in England in which Mazzini was supposedly implicated.

Mazzini always carried a walking stick with a carved ivory handle, but it was in reality "a scabbard, holding a sharply pointed blade," and such concealed weapons were by no means uncommon in the United States half a century ago. There were no pistol pockets in those days.

From Mazzini Mr. Moscheles first heard of the embarkment of Garibaldi, in August, 1862, so as to drive the French out of Rome. Mazzini condemned the scheme as impossible of realization, and used strong and uncomplimentary language in censuring the action of his colleague. "But the die is cast," he said, "and under the circumstances I cannot do otherwise than give instructions to all our groups and societies to support him." Mr. Moscheles tells of Mazzini's last moments, at Pisa, March 10, 1872:

"He was perfectly tranquil, and free from suffering, but sank into a gradual stupor. During the day, at times, his hands moved mechanically, as if he were holding and smoking a cigar. Mme. Roselli asked him why he did that. But his mind was wandering, he did not understand her, and answered an imaginary question. He roused himself, and, looking straight at her, he said, with great animation and intenseness: 'Believe in God? Yes, indeed, I do believe in God.' These were the last words of consciousness."

French Literature in Our Times

ITS EVOLUTION, AS OUTLINED IN THE WORK OF GEORGES PELLISSIER.*

It is quite in consonance with the scholarly and liberal policy of the Knickerbocker Press to be the first to place within reach of the English reading public this magnificent example of the French critic's art, and to have secured for the work of translation one so evidently equal to the task as Anne Garrison Brinton. Although French literature abounds in such critical essays as are these of M. Georges Pellissier, and although his work is by no means of recent date, it is still considered by his own countrymen one of the best histories of one of the most fertile of modern literatures. M. Brunetière said of it: "M. Georges Pellissier's 'Mouvement Littéraire au XIX. Siècle' is no less the picture than the history of contemporary French literature. In addition, it is also the philosophy, or rather describes the evolution, of the literary movement of our century."

With vividness and impartiality, the author places before us the three great phases which have marked the progress of literature in France, analyzing and comparing the initiators and leaders of each school with an incisive keenness that leaves no doubt as to their relative merits, and leads up naturally to the ideal solution of the aesthetic problems confronting the makers of literature. Classicism, with its optimism, its relentless suppression of the personal element, its indifference to realities, and its servile observance of rules, is shown as gradually superseded by the ascendant ego and incurable melancholy of Romanticism, and this, in turn, giving way to so-called Realism, with its pessimism, its triumphant ego, and its sacrifice of the ideal to the real. This Naturalism of Balzac, of Flaubert, of the Goncourts, he thinks, is passing away, and Romanticism is too incompatible with the tenor of modern thought ever to be revived, but M. Pellissier is one of those who foresees and sympathizes with the new movement in literature, which is inevitable in the coming century.

"What remains to us," he writes in his "Essais de Littérature Contemporaine," "if not to conciliate the ideal with the real, either by bringing the ideal within the sphere of reality, or by introducing into ideality what is fundamentally real? Since, when separated, the ideal and the real must end either in the exclusion of human truth or in the negation of all art, when completed by each other rather than opposed, there will be no necessity to react against extremes. Not only do Idealism and Realism correspond to particular conceptions of art, limited in each case; they also disclose the physical and moral idiosyncrasies which these differences of aesthetics indicate.

"There will always be two families of minds, the one drawn toward what is beautiful and noble in the world, the other toward its miseries and horrors. Why may not one of these two conceptions prevail without attempting to exclude the other? If there is no truly human, no truly complete, art, surely its highest aim is not to distort and deform life by submitting it to formulas which express but a part of the truth!"

M. Pellissier condemns neither romantic Idealism nor scientific Realism, but looks upon both as honest, though faulty, efforts toward the truth; while in the current pessimistic and individualistic philosophies which many consider signs of decadence, he sees only the anarchy which heralds a new era.

The evolution of literature in France from the classics of the Middle Ages is here traced on through the two great revolutions in literary method to our own unsettled times. In a single chapter M. Pellissier sketches with masterly clearness the purpose, style, and accomplishment of the classic school, which enjoyed its most brilliant period in the reign of Louis XIV. The confidence and tranquillity of the seventeenth century, he says, so contrasted with the centuries which preceded and followed, were reflected in the calm conviction and simple grandeur of the masterpieces of Bossuet and Racine.

"Bossuet, Descartes, and Boileau all reign in their own spheres, just as Louis XIV. rules over his kingdom. They confidently dogmatize and dominate the Church, philosophy, poetry, in the same manner in which the King governs the State. They exercise an authority always recognized, because founded upon principles in perfect accord with the spirit of the times. The unity of life and fixity of view of these writers leave their imprint upon their productions, and are evident in purity of line, an even, continuous development, and the happy union of all faculties, in view of an ideal of noble reason, realized without effort."

All classic writers of that century found their masters in antiquity and aimed at nothing higher than imitation of the great Greek and Roman models. Racine wrote with the thought, What would Homer and Euripides say if they could read these verses? What would Sophocles think if he could see this scene represented on the stage? Translations from second-rate Greek and Latin writers were considered literary events. In their own national past, in the crude literature of the Middle Ages, in the life around them, the Classicists found nothing but grossness and barbarism. They completely effaced the remembrance of the heroic songs, the adventurous romances of the Middle Ages in France, and converted themselves into Greeks or Latins.

In spite of this devotion to antiquity, M. Pellissier does not give the Classicists the credit of always having clearly grasped the object of their cult. He says that they understood Latin tradition, but that they never entered into the freer, more original spirit of Greek art. Homer and Pindar were "civilized" by their imitators. Everything personal, domestic, contemporary, was carefully eliminated from the writings of the Classicists, and abstract reason reigned through all spheres of moral and intellectual activity.

It is not until the close of the eighteenth century, writes M. Pellissier, that there can be found the precursors from whom contemporary French literature can be traced—Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Diderot, and André Chénier. The first made the voice of nature heard; the second was the initiator of that school that in our own time has substituted the exact processes of science for imaginative dreams; the third announced from afar the coming of a new art, the adoration of plastic beauty and form. Recognizing the faults, the weakness, even the errors of Rousseau, M. Pellissier still characterizes him as the "interpreter of moral and religious sentiment to the eighteenth century," and dates its spiritual renaissance from him.

Diderot the author calls the chief of the Naturalistic school; Rousseau was the instructor of the Romanticists; Diderot inaugurated the reaction which took place against them forty years ago. But while Rousseau, and Diderot, and Bernadin de Saint-Pierre were performing their heroic labors in prose, poetry was becoming more and more insipid and trivial. Chénier was its regenerator. "He returned the lyre and gave life, movement, variety and rhythmical expression to that feeble, monotonous Alexandrine transmitted to him by the poets of the eighteenth century."

"Rousseau, Diderot, and Chénier were the initiators of the nineteenth century, but Madame de Staël and Chateaubriand presided at the opening," writes the author, "and modern French literature begins with them." It is a noble figure which M. Pellissier draws of that brilliant woman, standing amid the ruins of the Revolution, but abounding in life, in pity, and tenderness for misfortune, and instinct with hope in the dawning century. Madame de Staël discovered a new world of sentiments and ideas; Chateaubriand took possession of it and planted the standard around which coming generations were destined to rally. "Madame de Staël's mission," writes M. Pellissier, "was to introduce and accommodate a multitude of ideas and feelings which her cosmopolitan spirit borrowed from all nations." Germanic genius was first disclosed to France by her, yet, with all his admiration for her intellect and her genius, M. Pellissier asserts that Madame de Staël was not a great writer.

"Her finest books," he says, "have never been written; they were improvisations. No one has accomplished more for art in the same sense that no one has ever diffused more fertile, more vivifying ideas. These very ideas, which seemed paradoxical when expressed for the first time, became common property twenty or thirty years later. They no longer belonged to her, for they had fallen into and had been absorbed by the current; hence no one was forced to open her 'Littérature,' and 'Allemagne,' to find them. Style belongs to the man, according to Buffon's profound expression. Madame de Staël possesses no style; and this is why, of all she left, her memory alone seems pledged to posterity. No writer is more famous, and no one is, in reality, less known. We confidently consent to admire her; but who reads her works?"

The Romanticism of which Chateaubriand and Madame de Staël were the initiators was thoroughly in touch with the renaissance of Christian spirit at the beginning of the century, and this relation resulted, says M. Pellissier, from the national return, not to the old dogmatic Catholicism, but to a purely sentimental Christianity. Through Christian and spiritual beliefs the poetry of the century acquired a subjective character entirely foreign to Classic art. Men found in themselves that vein of personal inspiration so prolific with the Romantic poets. Chateaubriand, Madame de Staël, Lamartine, de Vigny, all portrayed themselves in their heroes. Victor Hugo alone among the early Romanticists had objective power. Melancholy, "the malady of the century," was the dominant note of Romanticism, together with a sentiment for nature as man's confidante and refuge from ennui.

Romanticism found its inspiration in a wide realm, which embraced all Europe, and even included the Orient, but one purpose characterized all its leaders—absolute liberty of artistic expression. The Classicists studied nature from but one point of view; the Romanticists recognized beauty in all its forms, and even believed in mingling the ugly with the beautiful, because it is thus found in nature. "As its chief justly remarked," writes M. Pellissier, "Romanticism represented in poetry what Liberalism represented in politics. It freed literature from oppressive formulas and servile imitations; its gave poetry new breath, and launched it quivering with enthusiasm in those loftier regions where it soars untrammeled by conventions."

Romanticism not only transformed the national genius, it almost recreated the national language. "It recovered," says M. Pellissier, "all that was bold spirited and passionate in the French language before Classic purists had submitted it to their narrowing discipline." Chateaubriand, Victor Hugo, Sainte-Beuve, Théophile Gautier, all labored ceaselessly in restoring the old, vivid particular terms which the Classicists had so carefully eliminated from their vocabulary. Versification, too, was renewed as thoroughly as language.

The real battle ground between Classicism and Romanticism was to be in the theatre, but the new era was ushered in by an outburst of lyrical poetry, directed by Lamartine, de Vigny, and Victor Hugo. M. Pellissier adds Béranger to these three great names, yet calls him but "a master of the hurdy-gurdy" while they are "artists of the lyre." Of Lamartine he says:

"After Jean-Jacques, Bernardin, Madame de Staël, and Chateaubriand, poetry lacked but the wings of rhyme; these Lamartine gave it. All his faults result from having been too happy."

Lamartine was ingenious, de Vigny subtle, but in Victor Hugo the author finds the "boldest, most fertile, and most versatile poet of the age. All forms of art are renewed by him, and when he is not the guide of contemporary generations he becomes their puissant and sonorous echo." He was the chief also of a second and stronger trio of lyric poets—Sainte-Beuve, Alfred de Musset, and Gautier.

As has been said, the final field of victory for the innovators of Romanticism was clearly seen by them to be the drama. The Classicists wrote comedies and tragedies, the Romanticists put dramas upon the stage; the Classicists represented abstract vices and virtues, the Romanticists men. Victor Hugo in his famous preface, Alfred de Vigny in his introduction to "Othello," furnished the complete theory of the Romantic drama. Reality was its distinctive feature, and this, according to the reformers, was to be attained only by the combination of the sublime and the grotesque.

"In the future," said Alfred de Vigny, "the dramatic poet will hold many periods of time in his hand, and through these he will cause entire existences to pass. * * * He will allow his creations to live their own lives, only sowing in their hearts the germs of passion, whence arise great events. When the time comes, and only then, will he, without hastening his finger, show us destiny enveloping its victim. * * * In every respect art will resemble life."

"These few words," says M. Pellissier, "sum up the poetics of the drama." The Romanticists aimed at truth in their dramatic art, but not at commonplace truth. They believed, says the author, that the drama should be "a mirror reflecting human life—not an ordinary mirror, always throwing back a feeble likeness, but one that collects, concentrates, and condenses rays of color, and makes light from a gleam and flame from a light." Hence the idealizations and the elisions of the drama of the Romanticists.

History, criticism, the novel, all felt the touch of the new Romantic spirit, and the revolution in each is discussed at length by M. Pellissier. The same decorous, stupid uniformity had prevailed in historical studies as in the drama until Augustin Thierry "planted for France the standard

*THE LITERARY MOVEMENT IN FRANCE DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Georges Pellissier. Authorized English version by Anne Garrison Brinton, with general introduction. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

of historical reform." The author gives to Thierry and Guizot the honor of having renovated historical studies. "The first," he says, "is a painter of historical pictures"; the other is "a thinker and a politician." With Guizot's method, however, he is not in sympathy. Guizot has a system of history, and "systematic history," says Pellissier, "cannot fail to be false."

Mignet, who was a disciple of Guizot, and subordinated historical material and moral truth; Thiers, who erred in a wealth of detail and withheld all personal judgment; Michelet, who made history "the magical evocation of past ages," are all compared, contrasted, and analyzed with delicate skill.

Until the nineteenth century criticism had consisted in passing judgment upon works without regard to time or circumstances, with no other test than abstract ideal, and utterly unmindful of any relation between the writer and his composition. "Under the influence of Romanticism," writes the author, "it invited the support of history, welcomed comparisons, became broad, tolerant, and sympathetic with all attempts to restore youth to our exhausted literature." Chateaubriand vivified criticism by the sensibility of his imagination; Mme. de Staël extended its limits on all sides by her active, open, independent mind. Sainte-Beuve, the author considers "not only above all others, the critic of the century, but the personification of criticism considered as a keenly analytical science."

The novel of the early Romanticists was visionary in its action and thoroughly ideal in its characters. Later the three poets who founded the modern drama—de Vigny, Hugo, and Dumas—created the historical novel. George Sand found her materials in the manners and passions of contemporary life. The author finds three sources for her inspiration corresponding to three periods in her career—"first, love, then humanity, finally nature." She attained instant and unbounded success, but M. Pellissier declares that she is no longer read. He says "Her novels of great passions proceed from that exalted Romanticism whose irrevocable decadence in all styles is marked by the middle of the century. Her socialistic novels, with their humanitarian tirades and chimerical optimism, have long since caused us to smile. George Sand's pastorals, however, those simple, touching histories of love, framed by nature, will live."

The Realism which was to revolutionize all French literature in the second half of the century, appeared first in the novels of Stendhal, Mérimée, and Balzac. The first M. Pellissier characterizes as "a great psychologist, but not a great novelist," yet says that "he was one of those rare writers who impart an impulse to the spirit of their times. He was the first to react against what was false and exaggerated in Romantic art. He led the century back to positive observation." In Mérimée the author admires the scrupulous regard for the real in historical pictures, and even in the description of the marvelous, and attributes to his studied reserve, frigid attitude, and excessive fear of ridicule the fact that he does not occupy a greater place in literature.

Of Balzac the author's analysis is exhaustive and startlingly severe. His "comedy" is characterized as "gold intermingled with mire." It is indeed, M. Pellissier adds, "a great human masquerade, an inextricable confusion of passions and intrigues, a hodge-podge, a universal bazaar incumbered with time-worn clothes and cast-off trinkets, a pandemonium, a gigantic kaleidoscope of contemporary life, with its innumerable conglomerations and infinite ramifications."

M. Pellissier heads one of his most interesting chapters "The Evolution of Realism." In this he explains how Romanticism, which had been the revolt of sentiment and imagination against analysis, was itself demolished in less than a century by this very analysis, and its glorious ideal of sentiment and imagination, erected beyond the world of facts, was invaded by the dry, cold dissection of reality. M. Pellissier finds in Victor Hugo's definition of Romanticism—"a condition of soul"—the explanation of its short life.

"Its essential characteristic," he writes, "considered as a moral phenomenon, is the exaltation of all the sentient faculties. It is not an even, durable state, but a species of transport, an access of fever, an abnormal paroxysm of the sensibility. Like the many heroes it immortalized, Romanticism was also destined to die young. Its fury of passion being soon devoured, when fatigued in its frantic race for the ideal, the human soul was constrained to light upon earth in order to feel the firm ground beneath its feet."

Yet Romanticism accomplished its promises. Not only did it abolish artificial rules and conventions, it also regenerated language, vivified poetry, and reanimated history, criticism, and the theatre.

"Literary Realism," says the author, "is the expression of a society no longer believing in the ideal, and with no other religion than that of facts, no other [illegible] of the senses [illegible] whereas contemporary literature is essentially prosaic. * * * 'Content yourself with prose,' Alexandre Dumas said when quite young, 'it alone will express what you have to say.'"

Realism, like Romanticism, affected all branches of literature. The contemporary drama concerns itself in clearly grasping and vividly producing reality. The modern novelist follows Stendhal's motto, "See clearly into what exists." History, which Thierry and Michelet made an "evocation" and Guizot and Mignet "a logical structure of events ordered and ruled by the mind," is in the latter half of the century a "scientific analysis." "The historian of the present," says M. Pellissier, "is neither a poet nor a theorist, but a patient scholar, who buries himself in a little corner of the past." "Criticism also," he says, "tends toward the precision of science. It gradually enters more and more as an integral part into history, bringing to the analysis of books the same severity displayed by history in the study of events."

Topics in Paris.

FRANÇAIS'S SUCCESSOR AT THE INSTITUTE—PUVIS DE CHAVANNES TO BE MARRIED—REICHENBERG'S RESIGNATION—SUCCESSOR OF DUSE.

PARIS, June 18.—Français, the landscape painter, who died recently, was a member of the Institute, and in artistic circles the question who shall be nominated as his successor is now being debated.

I doubt whether the high honor (there is no higher in France for an artist) of filling the vacancy will fall to another painter of landscape. At a garden party given yesterday by the British Ambassador, where Carolus Duran, Benjamin Constant, Dannat, and other famous wielders of the brush were gathered together, this topic was discussed by them. I ascertained from what they told me that opinions in the Institute were greatly divided. The choice lay between MM. Cormon, Aimée Morot, and Vollon. Français himself belonged to the old school, which derived its earliest inspiration from the bituminous doctrines of Géricault, Ingrès, and the pre-Rousseaulites to be roused later to more sterling production by the poetical realisms of Corot and the Barbizon clique. He will not be very greatly missed.

One rarely sees Vollon's pictures nowadays except at sales. He is very, very old—nobody knows how old. Chardin was his predecessor, but not his superior, and if he were not a Frenchman, he might be a Dutchman of the period of Gérard Dow. The late Alexandre Dumas, fils, had a fine collection of his works. Aimée Morot deals with peasants and their surroundings as a rule, and, being a Parisian, he holds that country folk must necessarily be very stiff and wooden. He gives them the clear, unsophisticated eyes of animals, and is fond of grouping them in churchyards and representing them in the act of going through religious ceremonies rather rigidly, for, with his Parisian skepticism, he holds that the yokel of the provinces ought to be a believer. Something of the spirit of Zola's "La Terre" has entered into his soul—not its indecency, but its misconceptions. He shows considerable talent, however, in the composition of groups, and is not disagreeable as a colorist. Of Cormon I can tell you but little, having never admired his work. Vollon is the favorite, but there are so many wheels within wheels, jealousies, and intrigues connected with an election to the Institute that it is impossible to predict who will be the successful candidate.

We were all a little surprised to hear that M. Puvis de Chavannes was definitely engaged to be married to Princess Cantacuzène. It has been known for some time that the Princess was the devoted admirer of the great French painter, and had nursed him through an illness from which he has only just recovered. Still, M. Puvis de Chavannes seemed to most of those who knew him to have passed the marrying age. He is a hale, tall, white-bearded old man, intellectually more than physically vigorous, and he is considerably over sixty. Early last Winter, when on a visit to the Princess's house, in the Avenue de Villiers, he fell ill, and presumably also in love with the still interesting widow, who devotedly tended him. It is only recently that he has returned to his studio, in the Place Pigalle. His affection for the widow had already been signalized by a portrait-picture of her, entitled "La Veuve," exhibited at the Salon of 1878. So the romance is nearly twenty years old.

The Princess Cantacuzène belongs to one of those semi-Oriental families which, in virtue of a Byzantine sovereign lineage, claim imperial rank. Her ancestors were Emperors of the East, and ruled over Macedonia and Thrace some 700 years ago. Of the descendants who survive, some are rich and others poor. A Prince Cantacuzène, who will be a cousin by marriage of the French Apelles, is a well-known figure in [illegible] Like his more fortunate relative, he is fond of the society of artists and men of letters, and dabbles a little in the fine arts himself. What the strict nationality of the Cantacuzènes is it would be a difficult task to say. The Greeks, I believe, claim them as Greeks, as they do the Mavrocordatos. But the Cantacuzènes do not talk Greek; the choicest idiomatic Parisian French is good enough for them, as it is for more than one dispossessed monarch and imperial wanderer who has made the French capital his home.

The news, which first appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, that Mlle. Reichenberg, the doyenne of the Comédie Française, was about to resign, has been confirmed by the event. She carries with her the sincere regrets of an audience which has applauded her for thirty years. In a certain measure, she has resigned in a huff. Indeed, the record of her dealings with the management of the Comédie Française has been a series of squabbles. Now she is to be fined for having performed a day or two ago at Troyes without permission—rather an ungracious "send-off" on the part of the management. However, she was certainly no longer suited for ingénue parts, and, as she wisely refused to grow old and to appear in more matronly rôles, she retires for good and all.

Quarreling, by the way, appears to be the order of the day at the House of Molière just at present, perhaps in consequence of the hot weather, for, at the last meeting of the committee, there was a unanimous vote in favor of engaging Mlle. Kolb, one of the most brilliant débutantes of last season, and when this was vetoed by the manager, M. Claretie, on the ground that two estimable actresses would have to be discharged if Mlle. Kolb were brought in, that ebullient young actor of genius, M. de Féraudy, threatened in a fit of passion to resign on the spot. I believe that he is calmer now. Mlle. Kolb is certain of her engagement, which will add a new attraction to this historic theatre.

The Duse season is now over. "La Duse" has enjoyed a tremendous success, in spite of the ill-natured attitude of the majority of the critics. In the rôle of the Duchess in D'Annunzio's "Dream of a Spring Morning," which she created two nights ago at the Renaissance, she rose to heights of elocutionary passion which were a revelation to the French public, and, at the same time, she never lost sight of that earnest, realistic method so unfamiliar to Parisian playgoers, in which she is, perhaps, greatest. The play, a one-act piece, had been written specially for her. Its chief rôle combines the essential elements of Ophelia, with something of Lady Macbeth, and a soupçon of the Duchess of Malfi. The author has evidently been a diligent student of Webster, especially for the dramatic delineation of horror. The poor Duchess Isabella, whom La Duse acts, has had her lover stabbed in her arms by the jealous Duke, her husband. She goes mad, and, like Ophelia, the flowers are her only friends. To them she pours out her piteous ravings. And this "Dream of a Spring Morning" is made up of her reminiscences, her plaints, her alternating fits of horror and hallucination. It was a splendid personification, and, though the public was generally ignorant of Italian, it applauded the great artiste to the echo. Her triumph was one of pure acting, in which the author shared but little, perhaps because the French dislike literary importations.

There is bad news to-day for French men of letters, painters, and sculptors who pursue their artistic ideals irrespective of what are generally deemed to be the principles of morality. The Zolas, the Rodins, and the Richegrosses will have to be circumspect for the future. The Senate passed this afternoon M. Béranger's bill for suppressing the sale of indecent and immoral literature and works of art, and the provisions of the new law are so severe that even the possession of such productions is a punishable offense. An index of over 100 books, whose authors include such celebrities as Molière and La Fontaine, has been drawn up, and their sale will be forbidden. The Louvre is trembling in its shoes, for some of the most famous statues exhibited in this national collection may have to be withdrawn. Even the National Library is threatened, and its custodians are not certain that they may not render themselves liable to prosecution. The new law is not popular, and there is just a chance that the Chamber may throw it out. But the courageous Deputy willing to attack it has not yet been found, and, the elections being so near, the attention of the lower house is likely to be absorbed by more vital questions.

ROWLAND STRONG.

History Told in Fiction.*

The sub-title of this story, "Certain Portions from the Diary of Richard Hilton, Gentleman of Haslett's Regiment of Delaware Foot in Our Ever-Glorious War of Independence," gives a general idea of its character. It is one of those many works whose themes are drawn from Revolutionary historical sources which began to be published in the centennial year, and hold the most of interest for that portion of the public which has made a study of American history. The story forms one of a series of romances of early American history, other numbers of which are "Captain Shays," a story of the Shays Rebellion in Massachusetts, and the "Governor's Garden," a story of the life of old Gov. Thomas Hutchinson of Massachusetts, both by George R. Rivers.

The author of the present story has rather a graceful style, and tells pleasantly his tale. The pictures he gives of the Revolutionary campaign in Delaware and Pennsylvania are well and accurately drawn, and he has evidently made a careful and intelligent study of the records of the times. A thread of a love story runs through the book, but really does not belong to what is, after all, a chapter of history disguised as fiction.

A Year's Book Auctions.

A REVIEW OF THE SEASON IN NEW YORK—ITS GREAT FEATURES.

On Sept. 22, 1896, at their rooms in Fifth Avenue, Bangs & Co. opened the book auction season of 1896-7, and on June 25 they had their last sale of the year. Between the two dates three great collections and several of less importance were dispersed, and the season that began inauspiciously was one of the most prominent and successful known to those who follow the fortunes of the auction mart. It was certainly an extraordinary year for collectors, collectorship, and our American Sothebys, and the aggregate of the sums that passed between buyers and sellers must have been enormous. The Williams Library, in October and November, realized a very fair total for the class of books sold; the total of $31,146 for the Sewall collection, in November, December, and January, was adequate, when the condition of some of the volumes is considered; the almost sumptuous state of the Matthews books enabled the library in February to sell for $10,907; the Bierstadt collection, in April, brought the excellent total of $14,597.41, and the library of C. W. Frederickson, in May, though at a rather unfavorable time of the year, fetched a total that was not announced, but which was surely close to $18,500.

During the season many works of the very greatest bibliographical interest and rarity were disposed of, and if there was any depreciation in value, it was because certain books did not have that excellence of detail on which so much depends. The really valuable books sold well throughout the year. Big or little sales, it mattered not which; and even those most austere and very practical despisers of bibliomania must admit that small fortunes may come from scientific collecting. The character of the books sold prevented any serious depreciation, for were not those books the rich and rare and increasingly high-priced, because more and more eagerly secured, original and early editions? The long counter at which Mr. Merwin stands came into association with the first four folios and a number of the quartos of Shakespeare; with a Caxton and "Paradise Lost"; with Daniel's "Civil Wars," and the "Lacrymae Musarum," with Herrick's "Hesperides," and Spenser's "Complaints"; with Donne's "Death's Duel," and Suckling's "Fragments Aurea," and of the moderns, with Keats's "Endymion" and Lamb's "Elia," with Shelley's "Zastrozzi" and "Adonis," with Tennyson's "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical," and Arnold's "Strayed Reveler," and with Stevenson's "Inland Voyage," and Hawthorne's "Grandfather's Chair."

In the matter of bindings, the catalogues of the season were as opulent as in editions. Through their pages passed in review the names of many of the great masters of the bibliopegic art. There were examples of the workmanship of Payne, Kalthoeber, Staggmeyer, Lewis, Charles Smith, Bedford, Rivière, Tout, Zaehnsdorf, Mansell, and Pratt; of Capé, Petit, Bertrand, Ruban, David, Chambolle-Durn, Simier, Bosquet, and Despierres; of Matthews, William and Alfred; R. W. Smith, Stikeman, Blackwell, and Bradstreet. Perhaps the most finished production shown was William Matthews's own copy of the Grolier Club publication of Irving's "New York," which he bound in crushed-brown levant, covered with gold tooling, lined with dark-blue morocco, tooled in gold, with a pattern that combined the Aldine, Eve, and Gascon styles of ornament. In the centre of the double were inlaid, in vari-colored leather, the arms of the Grolier Club, of which the finest of American binders was so long a member. Two other notable examples of binding were the Sewall copy of the "Anacreon," bound by Roger Payne, and the Bierstadt copy of the Grolier Club "Decree of Star Chamber," which Petit bound with learned art. Some of the rare books in unique bindings came from famous libraries, and, indeed, during the season the catalogues noted that many volumes were formerly in well-known collections. There was an amazing number of Heber, Roxburgh, Mitford, Beckford, Gray, Lamb, Jolley, Perkins, and Sunderland "copies." Then there were books from the American libraries of Burton, Menzies, Brinley, Barlow, Ives, and Foote.

The first important sale of the year was that of the library of the Rev. William R. Williams. There were 6,635 books in the library, and the catalogue was in two parts. The first, which was sold on Oct. 12-17, comprised many interesting religious works, and the noted Jansenist collection. The second, sold on Nov. 16-20, was also religious in character. [illegible] books [illegible]

library was that of a scholar, and not that of a collector. It seemed strange that "the learned and reverend divine," John Donne, was not represented in the library. In early November a portion of the remarkable collection gathered by Henry F. Sewall was placed on sale at Bangs's. The first part, sold on Nov. 9-13, was followed on Nov. 30, Dec. 1 and 2, by the second, while the third and final section went the way of most books on Jan. 18-22. The library comprised 8,522 lots, and was strong in early English literature, the classics, books from the first presses, Bibles, and Prayer Books, illustrated books, extra and otherwise, notable bindings, and illuminated manuscripts and vellum-printed books. There were very few modern books in the collection.

Mr. Sewall's first folio, which he purchased in London in 1867, was 11¼ inches tall by 7⅝ inches wide. It was a "made-up" copy. Jonson's verses were a reprint, and the title page was in fac simile, with the exception of the portrait, which was original, though from a fourth folio. The preliminary leaves to the catalogue were practically reprints, and the last four leaves of "Cymbeline" were fac similed by Harris, who did much work of this character. Despite these defects, which diminished its value by a great sum, the first folio brought $500. The second folio, though a tall copy, was almost as defective as the first, and was secured for $115. The third folio, equally imperfect, sold for $375; while the fourth, with a mounted title page, fetched $65. Of the quartos, "Henry the Fifth," 1608, brought $82; "King John," 1611, $230; "Henry the Sixth," 1619, $27; "Love's Labor Lost," 1631, $45; "Richard the Second," 1634, $210; "Pericles," 1635, $05; "Henry the Fourth," 1639, $75, and "Othello," 1655, $105. The spurious plays, "Sir John Oldcastle," 1600, and "A Yorkshire Tragedy," 1600, sold for $82 and $37.50; the "Poems," 1640, for $70, and the "Lucrece," 1655, for $165. Such were the prices paid for the various editions of Shakespeare. They would have been higher if the Sewall copies had only been in perfect condition. But they were not. Mr. Sewall was a good collector, though he forgot occasionally that good collectors should be supereminently fastidious.

"Paradise Lost," first edition, with the first title, was bought for $395 in the Sewall sale. Mr. Foote's copy went for $525, and a copy has sold in London for £120. The Sewall copies of the fourth and seventh issues fetched $66 and $46. A series of documents relating to witchcraft in New England, gathered by Samuel G. Drake, brought $710; Caxton's "Chronicle of England," 1480, 110 leaves, $500, and the second edition of the first part of "A Mirror for Magistrates," 1653, $168. Boys's "Aeneas" fetched $115, Corbet's "Poems," $35, (Foote, $60;) Daniel's "Civil Wars," 1595, $34, (Adee, $50;) Daniel's "Musophiles," $24, (Adee, $22;) Dryden's "Poem Upon the Death of Cromwell," $42, (Adee, $55;) and the "Lacrymae Musarum," $70, (Foote, $60; Adee, $80;) Franklin's "Charters," 1762, $130; Grolier Club "Christopher Plantin," $18.50, (Adee, $22;) Grolier Club "Catalogue of Original Editions, &c.," $17, (Adee, $19;) Grolier Club "Bradford's Laws," $39, (Adee, $40;) Herrick's "Hesperides," $51, (Foote, $125;) Heywood's "Troia Britanica," $13, (Adee, $43;) Heywood's "Hierarchie of the Blessed Angels," $20, (Adee, $47.50;) Heywood's "Pleasant Dialogues," $19, (Adee, $36;) Chapman's "Iliad," 1608, $47.50; Hubbard's "Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians," $50, and Josselyn's "New England's Rarities," $23; Keats's "Endymion," $25, (Foote, $60; Adee, $45;) Lamb's "John Woodvil," $18, (Foote, $25;) Lovelace's "Lucasta," $177, (Foote, $140;) Puttenham's "Arte of English Poesie," $92, and Quarles's "History of Samson," $24, (Adee, $20;) Shirley's "Six New Plays," $46, and "Poems," $18; Spenser's "Shepheard's Calendar," $300, and "Complaints," $115, (Adee, $142.50;) Stanley's "Poems," $30, (Foote, $60,) and Withers's "Emblems," $27, (Adee, $25.) The classics sold very well, the Cruikshanks uniformly, and the extra-illustrated books as well as they ever do. Mr. Sewall's magnificent collection of prints still awaits, it is believed, a purchaser. At one time it was valued at $55,700.

There were several important dramatic sales during the season. The first of these occurred on Nov. 25, when 341 lots were disposed of. On Dec. 7 and 9 the library of Richard Riker was sold, and 997 lots were dispersed at an **aggregate of over $6,000.** The Riker library **contained much miscellaneous literature, and a complete set of the** Grolier Club **publications. "The Decree of** Star Chamber" **brought $210, Fitzgerald's** "Rubaiyat" $210, Irving's "New York" $86, Hoe's "Lecture on Bookbinding" $50, De Vinne's "Historic Printing Types" $24, Reade's "Peg Woffington" $32; De Vinne's "Christopher Plantin $22.50, Matthews's "Modern Bookbinding" $26, Bury's "Philobiblon" $63, Milton's "Areopagitica" $16, Curtis's "Washington Irving" $22.50, Conway's "Barons of the Potomack and Rappahannock" $21, "Catalogue of Original and Early Editions" $15.50, and "Bradford's Laws" $41. The library of George H. Harris, the historian of Western New York, was sold on Dec. 10 and 11, and that of Marshall O. Roberts on Dec. 17 and 18. On Dec. 28 a collection of autographs, including many unpublished Revolutionary muster rolls, was auctioned. The sale of 174 volumes of the original manuscript records of Drury Lane Theatre was on Jan. 8, Augustin Daly securing them for $271.50, and on Jan. 14 there was another sale of Grolier Club publications, an almost complete set bringing prices that nearly equaled those of the Riker sale. It is apparent that literary property of this kind cannot decrease in value, but is certain to advance.

Another dramatic sale occurred on Feb. 8 and 9, the 911 lots attracting a pressure of attendance. The highest price paid for any lot was $2,750, an autograph letter of Edmund Kean's being secured for that sum. On Feb. 10 and 11 was sold the library of William Matthews, the binder, whose love for his art was fervent and whose workmanship was flawless. There were 731 books in the library. A number of them were found by Francis Bedford, but the majority were beautified by their owner, and one may say safely that nowhere else did the same books exist in so elegant a shape. Mr. Matthews had a full set of the publications of the Grolier Club, and in some instances these books sold higher than the Riker copies. The "Decree of Star Chamber" brought $210, the "Rubaiyat" $200, and Irving's "New York," bound by Mr. Matthews and described above, $550. In the collection there was much Americana, chiefly books of the highest degree of rarity. There were also several Bradford Club publications, two superb specimens of Petit's binding—a Rochefoucault and a copy of Perrault's "Tales"—and seven extra-illustrated works, notably a "Complete Angler," in four volumes, with 615 prints, which brought $460. This "Complete Angler" is worthy to stand beside the Hamilton Cole and David Adee Waltons; collectors will rarely see its equal, for the material is not to be found.

Prof. E. A. Carré's library, which was sold on March 22-25, contained 1,419 books. It was another library of Americana, and in it were a number of the rarest and many of the most curious works known to collectors of this department of literature. On March 26, eleven of the principal Grolier Club publications were sold, and good prices were the rule. A noteworthy collection of Swinburne was auctioned on the same afternoon. "Atalanta in Calydon" brought $9; "Poems and Ballads," $14; "Sienna," $15; "William Blake," $10.50; "Under the Microscope," $16, and "Grace Darling," $21.

With two exceptions, this was the fullest set of Swinburne ever offered for sale in this city. The library of Edward Hale Bierstadt, late Treasurer of the Grolier Club, and a very sincere and worshipful lover of books, was sold on April 5-8 and 19-22. The first part contained 1,307 lots, and the second, 1,254, and the sale was one of the most interesting of recent years. Though it was very like the Sewall library, chiefly, the Bierstadt collection resembled those well-formed libraries of Charles B. Foote and David Adee. Mr. Sewall had few modern books, but his three fellow-bibliophiles, Mr. Bierstadt especially, had both the ancients and the moderns. In going over the titles of the Bierstadt auction sale catalogue, one was apt to imitate John Addington Symonds, and make a comparison of Elizabethan with Victorian poetry. For, did he not have many of the desirable editions of Spenser, Fletcher, Daniel, Jonson, Dekker, Marston, Chapman, Drayton, and Webster, and of Byron, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Landor, Tennyson, Clough, Morris, Swinburne, Rossetti, Arnold, and the Brownings?

He had nine of Andrews's privately printed monographs, the most complete set of Matthew Arnold in existence; a number of first editions of Robert Bridges, including four of the limited black letter issues from Daniel's Oxford press; ten first editions of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and twenty-five of Robert Browning; a complete set of Bullen's anthologies and editions of the dramatists, and first editions of Dobson, Landor, Lang, the Rossettis, Stevenson, Swinburne, Tennyson, and Wordsworth. Then had those books of Fitz Gerald's that are of such extreme scarcity—the "Euphranor," the "Polonius," and the "Six Dramas of Calderon." He had also the finest collections of Gosse, Locker, Pater, and Symonds ever sold at public auction in New York, including the rare catalogue of Gosse's library, which went for $50 to E. B. Holden, the present Treasurer of the Grolier Club. Of Locker he had many editions, and the fact that "London Lyrics" brought $50 shows that, though at one time only a rarity, it is now a famous possession, so much so that few volumes of recent English verse command so high a price. He had many of William Morris's appearances in print as poet, romancist, critic, lecturer, pamphleteer, reformer, and authority on the arts, and his collection of the several issues of the famous press established at Kelmscott Manor House should rank second only to Mr. Foote's. The recent sale proved that high prices in matters relating to Morris are likely to persist.

Many rare editions of Cleveland, Waller, and Wither were in this library, and there were also the works of Bacon, Benlowes, Browne, Burton, Chaucer, Corbet, Cotton, Davenant, Davies, Denham, Flatman, Flecknoe, Gay, Goldsmith, Gomersall, Gray, Habington, Heywood, Massinger, Pope, Shirley, Swift, and Tate. The collection of first editions of Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, and Whittier challenged that of Charles B. Foote, and the prices obtained showed, on the whole, an advance in value. Emerson's "Poems" brought $17, (Foote, $17.50;) Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales," $18, (Foote, $22,) and his "Grandfather's Chair," $30, (Foote, $25;) Holmes's "Harbinger," $14, (Foote, $15,) and his "Poems," $16, (Foote, $20;) Longfellow's "Miscellaneous Poems," $33, (Foote, $27,) and his "Voices of the Night," $18, (Foote, $16.50;) Lowell's "Class Poem," $36, (Foote, $11.50,) and his "Vision of Sir Launfal," $21, (Foote, $16;) Whittier's "Legends of New England," $41, (Foote, $40,) and his "Moll Pitcher," $100, (Foote, $77.50;) **Aleyn's "Battles of Cressy and Poictiers" brought $25, (Foote, $22.50;)** Mrs. Browning's **"Essay on Mind," $26,** (Foote, $31,) **and her "Prometheus Bound," $46,** (Foote, $75;) **Robert Browning's "Pills to Purge Melancholy," $51,** (Foote, $30;) Arnold's "Strayed Reveller," $39, and Daniel's "Worthy Tract of Paulus Iovius," $86; Donne's "Death's Duel," $21.50, and Gascoigne's "Glass of Government," $62.50; Grolier Club's "Decree of Star Chamber," $220, and Jonson's "Characters of Two Royal Masques," $115; Lang's "Ballads and Lyrics of Old France," $27, (Foote, $40,) and Rossetti's "Ballads and Sonnets," $18, (Foote, $18;) Tennyson's "Timbuctoo," $56, (Foote, $35,) and his "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical," $65, (Foote, $115;) Florio's "Montaigne," $115; Swinburne's "Atalanta in Calydon," $35, and Waller's "Poems," $56, (Foote, large paper, $150.)

The last great sale of the season was that of the library of Charles W. Frederickson, which was sold on May 24 to 28. That it was a successful sale is well known to book lovers, and familiar, too, are the leading characteristics of the library—the letters of Shelley, Byron, Keats, Gray, and others, and the scarce editions of Goldsmith, Lamb, Gray, Keats, Shakespeare, and Shelley. The books from the libraries of Lamb and Gray brought enormous prices, and the Shakespeare—a second folio—was sold for $166. Of the Shelleys, "Zastrozzi" brought $46, "St. Irvyne" $45, "An Address to the Irish People" $130, "Queen Mab" $200, another copy (presented by Shelley to Mary Godwin) $615, "Alastor" $130, "Laon and Cythna" $145, "The Revolt of Islam" $20, "Rosalind and Helen" $34, "Epipsychidion" and "A Proposal for Putting Reform to the Vote" (in one volume) $330, "The Cenci" $65, "Prometheus Unbound" $27.50, "Adonais" $335, "Posthumous Poems" $25, and the "Masque of Anarchy" $27.50. The Shelley letters ranged in price from $80 to $6.

The sale of the Frederickson library practically ended the season, and now it is quite at an end, and the bibliophiles of New York will do no more collecting at public auction until the Fall.

Samuel Sewall's World.*

The Rev. Mr. Chamberlain has evidently found his task of setting down his opinions of Puritan life in conjunction with extracts from Judge Sewall's diary a pleasant one. He has apparently lingered long over it, for the style and the ideas expressed suggest the little boy's criticism upon a dwarf, that it has "grown old a-bornin'." Puritan theology has always been a tempting subject of discussion among those interested at all in theology, and, as Mr. Fiske has said, the conclusions of the writers have "generally been determined by circumstance of birth or creed, or perhaps of reaction against creed." Mr. Chamberlain is not prepossessed in the Puritan's favor, but he tries to be fair. "That he [the Puritan] was always right," he says, "few would hardly care to affirm, [sic] especially in the face of the fact that in the Restoration of Charles II. the English nation declared that it would brook Puritanism as a governing force no longer." But he will not jest about his subject—perhaps, indeed, he cannot, and he freely spends sentences containing 200 words and over upon his explanations of the Puritan's state of mind and basis of action. This conscientiousness, praiseworthy as it is, sometimes interferes with the reader's ability to form a clear idea of Judge Sewall's person and character, such as one may get, for example, from the single chapter devoted to him in Mrs. Ward's "Old Colony Days."

If, however, one is patient and patches together the quaint pictures of the good man's prejudices, pleasures, judgments, wooings, and doings, as he records them in the different passages quoted from the diary, it is possible to get the general effect. Sewall was certainly, as Mr. Chamberlain says, a Puritan in form and a lenient, merry Englishman by nature. How ridiculous he could be, seen in the light of modern codes, is revealed by his hatred of periwigs and his delicious experiences as a suitor. No one who has known him through the diary will ever think of him entirely uninfluenced by the remembrance of those lamentable courtings when he went to his love with "a piece of Cake and Ginger Bread, wrapped up in a clean piece of Paper," or with a "Pound of Raisins, with proportionable Almonds," or with a book bearing the pleasing title of "Ornaments for the Daughters of Sion." No one can forget how his keen eye spied out that Mme. Winthrop treated him courteously, "but not in clean linen as sometimes," nor how he carefully set down his expenditures in fees to her servants. The picture of his pious resignation, mingled with wounded pride, when fortune turns against him, is irresistible.

I rose up at 11 o'clock to come away, saying I would put on my coat. She offered not to help me. I prayed that Juno might light me home; she opened the shutter and said it was pretty light abroad; Juno was weary and gone to bed. So I came home by starlight as well as I could. Jehovah Jireh. The Lord reigneth.

For some reason Mr. Chamberlain has modernized the old-fashioned spelling and capitalization of these extracts, and has also done what he could to modify their effect upon the light-minded reader by explaining Judge Sewall's affection for his first wife, and the real necessity put upon him to marry twice again:

Hannah Sewall, like every good and competent wife, had been the balance wheel, the conservative element, in the Sewall family. When she died, the better half of him gone, it was not strange if he reeled away from his ordinary good sense into marital vagaries bordering on absurdity. A man under a heavy burden staggers. They who do not see the burden as he goes down the street may reasonably suppose that he is drunk. To say so much is simple justice.

In fact, throughout the book Mr. Chamberlain testifies consistently to his serious and painstaking consideration of the minutest details of his subject. The key to his mental attitude is given in the following passage from the preface; comparing Sewall to the great English diarists, he says: "Neither Evelyn nor Pepys uses more vivid colors than he. Often theirs are neither so vivid nor picturesque. Sewall's colors are, indeed, often only glimpses, flashes that reveal long vistas into old things. Put in the permanency of his diary, and one with an eye for the inner meaning—the searcher after the light 'that never was on land or sea'—the lover of man who sees under all fashions of humanity an incarnation of the Divine which makes it reverend, holy, watches patiently and eagerly its honest pages, to meditate over the grave and almost endless problems which inhered in the old New England life of the men called Puritans."

In the chapter upon "Anne Bradstreet and Puritan Literature," Mr. Chamberlain seems truly to be watching for a light that never was on sea or land. He respectfully refrains from criticising the poetry of the woman who, in John Norton's opinion, challenged Virgil, and falls back upon the literary women of New England to "keep in honor the memory of their eldest New England sister in their great Guild of Letters—Anne Bradstreet." Since Judge Sewall is his chief character it is a bit surprising that he did not include some of the poetry of the good magistrate, who rises upon occasions to Mrs. Bradstreet's own level; this couplet, for example, quoted in Mrs. Ward's account of him:

"To Horses, Swine, Net-Cattell, Sheep, and Deer,
Ninety and seven prov'd a mortal yeer."

Or this one, inspired by one of his many experiences as pall-pearer:

"Three Sams, two Johns, and one good Tom
Bore Prudent Mary to her Tomb."

In the discussion of the religious questions, Mr. Chamberlain hides his light under a bushel of metaphors. Life is not a machine, but a river; bitterness corrodes; Puritanism is fine gold, a setting sun, a fever, an atmosphere, a heat, an Alpine storm. A great movement never explodes, it halts and pitches tents, it delves lustily in the soil, it drowses and perfumes come out of its grave, &c. The following sentence will show how the method works:

"Protestantism at its core is the apotheosis of individualism, and the most relentless of democracies. It declares the individual to be the unit, the articulated blood globule of society upon whose health and safety the peace and thrift of all human institutions depend; that when this individual blood globule is hurt in its identity, or confused in masses with others, like, by any corporation, exactly as the cobra's poison works by confusing and confounding the blood globules of its victim in an unarticulated mass, then the common weal shrivels and tends to the dust."

Apparently some of this cobra poison has got into Mr. Chamberlain's style, and his effort to do over and improve upon what has already been well done is as ineffectual as it is sincere. Lord Bacon found it strange that in his time "The writing of lives should be no more frequent," but his time has passed and with it the cause of such complaint. In the present "Life" nothing is so commendable as its illustrations, which are really very beautiful.

*SAMUEL SEWALL AND THE WORLD HE LIVED IN. By the Rev. N. H. Chamberlain. Boston: De Wolfe, Fiske & Co.

England's Recent History.*

Mr. McCarthy's conclusion of his extremely interesting "History of Our Times," made by the present volume, has almost the interest that one finds in reading a daily newspaper's story of events or incidents in or of which the reader has been a participant or spectator. One turns the leaves with continued curiosity, if not mild excitement, to note just how the author will treat events which are not yet sufficiently long past to be forgotten. The distinguishing characteristic of the work is its really remarkable presentment of so much history in so little space; and in this way it recalls the old advertisements of panoramas "affording a history of the world in the short space of two hours." Mr. McCarthy would be an invaluable night editor on a newspaper on an evening when space is limited and events are crowding. His ability as a condenser and also as a news presenter is more evident in this volume than in any of the preceding ones of the series, for it is always more difficult to treat history briefly from a near perspective—so many details seem important to the man who tells a story of the day that would be at once thrown aside were he telling the same story years afterward.

The volume is divided into twenty-five chapters, in which every salient question of English politics and of English life dur-

*A HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES, FROM 1880 TO THE DIAMOND JUBILEE. By Justin McCarthy. 12mo. [illegible] Harper & Brothers.

ing the last seventeen years is graphically and gracefully treated and presented to the reader. The very titles of the chapters are in themselves word pictures, and tell long stories in the briefest possible form. Particularly striking among these chapter headlines are "Inherited Responsibilities—and Others," "On Fame's Eternal Bead Roll," "Oh, Whither Hast Thou Led Me, Egypt?" "Reform Amid Storm," "Wrecks of Many Kinds," "The Year of Jubilee," "Only a Death Roll," "Death—and Dynamite," and "The City of Blood." With all due allowance for Mr. McCarthy's strong, and at times, bitter prejudices, with all his hero worship of Gladstone and his natural and intense feeling on the Irish question, he shows an evident sincere desire throughout the work to make it fair and just, and if the reader cannot always agree with his estimates of men and events and the conclusions he draws from this or that occurrence, he cannot but be charmed by the felicity of expression, the personal sincerity of the writer, and the graceful strength with which he has drawn this moving picture of English life and customs in these latter days.

The intelligent American reader will feel a thrill of pride in this presentation of England's might and glory, and will instinctively recall, as he lays the book down, Whittier's lines:

> "Thicker than water in one rill
> Through centuries of story
> Our Saxon blood has flowed—and still
> We share with you the good and ill
> The shadow and the glory."

So many men and women of note in English life and letters have passed away since 1880 that the necessary frequent allusions to those lights extinguished make the book in some places assume almost the character of an obituary column. But Mr. McCarthy is not one of those biographers, fortunately for the reading public, of whom it has been said that "their obituaries lent new terrors to death." His estimates of the great departed are never fulsome and never tiresome, and give us in several instances the best idea of the real characters and work of noted English men and women recently dead which we have yet had. The chapters "On Fame's Eternal Beadroll" and "Only a Death Roll" include brief sketches of the lives and estimates of the characters of every celebrity dead since 1880, from George Eliot, the novelist, to Blondin, the tight-rope walker.

It is impossible to give even the shorter obituary notices in full, but the author's estimate of such figures as Thomas Carlyle, Lord Beaconsfield, Charles Darwin, George Eliot, John Bright, Robert Browning, Lord Tennyson, Lord Houghton, Ford Madox Brown, Anthony Trollope, Robert Louis Stevenson, and others cannot be overlooked.

Of Carlyle, Mr. McCarthy says: "It is a comfort, at all events, to think that we have, in Carlyle's writings, the best that he can give, and with this possession it matters little to us whether he were a real stoic or only a sham." Discussing the character of Beaconsfield, the author states that "he seems to have led a blameless life. Nature appeared to have made him for self-advancement, and he fought his way upward and upward, finding the fight hardly less an enjoyment than the success. He was a born plagiarist, and some phrases are always ascribed to him, although, in fact, he only borrowed them without the use of puotation marks. For all his splendid opportunities and his successes he was a lonely, self-sufficing man. Everything came to him in the end, and he had all he wanted. His spirit passed away in quiet after a life of so much unrest." Darwin's claim to be the author of the theory of the origin of species Mr. McCarthy states to be beyond reasonable dispute. This statement will be opposed, as it has been proved that Darwin's theory has been found in the works of old Eastern writers. The author ranks George Eliot with Fielding, Jane Austen, Dickens, Thackeray, and Charlotte Brontë, and truly says that "the younger generation tires of those who were the idols of its elders—tires of them simply, perhaps, because the elders sing their praises too much." "Of late years," he adds, "there has been a sort of reaction against her influence, for in literature one has to pay later on the penalty of popularity." He gives as his opinion, which is that of most critics, that "George Eliot's later works were not up to the level of her first."

The strong and rugged character of John Bright and the chief features of his life work, not the least of which was his undying friendship for the United States, are well drawn by Mr. McCarthy, who says that "he was one of the most perfect typeg of the highest order of Englishmen." The author ranks Robert Browning with Tennyson, and says that "he is one of the immortals whose place is [illegible] with whose criticism [illegible] has no more to do than it has to do with the height of a mountain or the depth of a lake." He says that "Tennyson and Browning maintained the position of the poetry of the Victorian Age, and the English tongue has never been made more glorious than by the former, who would have been a great English poet if he had never written anything but 'In Memoriam.' Tennyson created anew King Arthur and his knights, and as long as human feeling remains eyes will be moistened and hearts will be lifted over the love and pathos of 'In Memoriam.'" Lord Houghton, the author, tells us "had too much of the amateur about him in all pursuits. He enjoyed life thoroughly after his own fashion. He loved society, he loved literature, and it pleased him now and then to get into politics. Some of us thought that he would have been exactly in his place in the Court of the Grand Duke Karl August at Weimer, during what we may call the Reign of Goethe. He has left little behind him but a memory, yet that memory in itself is a graceful wreath upon his tomb." "Art for art's sake," we are told, was the motto of Ford Madox Brown, the founder of the pre-Raphaelite school of painting, and his death in October, 1893, deprived English art, "not only of a great painter, but of a great artistic influence." Mr. McCarthy thinks very highly of Anthony Trollope as a novelist, and his picture of him as a "big, burly, self-assertive man, the style of whose novels of commonplace English life was curiously unlike his own personality," will be a surprise to the average reader. He also places Robert Louis Stevenson in the first rank of English novelists, and says that "he started a new chapter, or, at least, revived an old and brilliant chapter of English fiction." The best of his remaining obituary notices are those of Cardinal Manning, Sir Stafford Northcote, (Lord Iddesleigh,) "who, differing from Macaulay, who, as described by Lord Holland, 'was cock-sure about everything,' was not cock-sure about anything"; of the able and eccentric Lord Randolph Churchill, of Rossetti, the painter; Spurgeon, the preacher, of Secretary Forster, and of Charles Stewart Parnell. In the closing chapters of the book such very recent events as President Cleveland's Venezuelan message, which Mr. McCarthy calls "seemingly dictatorial, almost arrogant, and altogether surprising"; the arbitration treaty, which he favors and still thinks will pass; the message of the German Emperor to President Krüger, which he palliates as "simply the personal explosion of a man who acts on impulses and follows the bent of any sudden inclination"; the South African troubles, which he discusses without seeming prejudice; the Dongola campaign, and the massacre of the English officials in Benin, near the City of Blood, are treated at some length.

Mr. McCarthy makes a curious blunder on Page 356 when he says that "the arbitration treaty arrangement was signed by the British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and Mr. Olney, the then Republican (sic) Secretary of State."

Emerson and John Sterling.

THE LETTERS OF THESE TWO LOVING FRIENDS WHO NEVER SAW EACH OTHER.

In The Atlantic Monthly for July will be found an article by Edward Waldo Emerson, entitled "Correspondence Between John Sterling and Emerson." This correspondence is of exceeding interest, and can but increase our admiration for Sterling and Emerson.

Mr. Edward Waldo Emerson begins with a clear and brief sketch of Sterling. Somehow what this man wrote is little read today; nor are his merits sufficiently appreciated. The great whole-souled love John Sterling had for his fellows has been overlooked, Sterling's moral beauty, even Carlyle did not quite understand. Emerson never met Sterling, but the two were sympathetically attracted. The first Emerson reference to Sterling appears in a journal of Emerson's in 1843. When in Paris Emerson remembered, it seems, a visit he paid to the Père la Chaise in 1833, where he saw on a tombstone something that recalled the memory of Montaigne. Then Emerson jotted down in his diary:

"Afterward John Sterling wrote a lovely criticism on Montaigne in The Westminster Review, with a journal of his own pilgrimage of Montaigne's estate and château, and soon after Carlyle wrote me that this same lover of Montaigne is a lover of me. Now I have been introducing to his genius two of my friends, James and Tappan, who both warm to him as to a brother."

What Carlyle had written to Emerson under date of Dec. 8, 1837, was:

"There is a man here called John Sterling, (Reverend John of the Church of England, too,) whom I love better than anybody I have ever met with. * * * This John Sterling is the "new contributor" whom Wilson makes such a rout about in the November (Blackwood) and prior month. * * * This John Sterling has fallen overhead in love with [illegible] Waldo Emerson—that is to say, he saw the little book 'Nature' lying here, and borrowed it, spoke silly sillyisms of prejudices discerned what was in it, took it to his heart, and, indeed, into his pocket. * * *"

Then Emerson straightway read Blackwood, and he wrote: "I saw that my man had a head and a heart, and spent an hour or two very happily in spelling his biography out of his own hand, a species of palmistry in which I have a perfect reliance." Emerson now sent to Sterling, generally under cover to Carlyle, many of his writings, and this brought the first letter from Sterling, the date of which is Sept. 30, 1839. Sterling complains of his bad health and some possible neglect in not having sent his acknowledgments sooner. He writes:

"I shall only now say that I have read very, very little modern English writing that has struck or pleased me as much, among recent productions, almost only those of our friend Carlyle, whose shaggy-browed and deep-eyed thoughts have often a likeness to yours, which is very attractive and impressive, neither evidently being the double of the other. * * * I trust you will long continue to diffuse, by your example as well as doctrine, the knowledge that the Sun and Earth, and Plato, and Shakespeare are what they are by working each in his vocation, and that we can be anything better than mountebanks living, and scarecrows dead, only by doing so likewise."

There is a letter of Emerson's of May 20, 1840, in which he acknowledges the receipt of Sterling's communication of some eight months before. Mr. Emerson writes: "I have trusted your magnanimity to a good extent in neglecting to acknowledge your letter received in the Winter, which gave me great joy." Mr. Emerson concluded by expressing the pleasure he has derived from reading certain poems of Sterling's.

"I wish America might attract you. The way is shorter every year, and the object more worthy. There are three or four persons in this country whom I could heartily wish to show here three or four persons in yours, and when I shall arrange any such interviews under my roof I shall be proud and happy."

In 1841, Emerson writes in answer to one of Sterling's of nine months before:

"I did not answer, thinking that shortly I should have a book to send you; but I am very slow, and my Essays, printed at last, are not yet a fortnight old. I have written your name in a copy, and send it to Carlyle, by the same steamer as should carry this letter. I wish, but dare hope, you will find in it anything of the pristine sacredness of thought. All thoughts are holy when they come floating up in magical newness from the hidden Life. * * *"

Sterling replies that he has read the Essays "over and over again, with new and great pleasure. It often occurs to me to look back with joy at the kindness you have expressed in writing to me, and to say, after all, our clay has been mixed with something happier than tears and blood; for there is a man beyond the Atlantic whom I never saw, and who yet is to me a true and understanding friend. * * * Your essays on Love and Friendship are to me, perhaps, more delightful than anything you have written."

Sterling seems to have entertained, in 1842, the idea of paying America a visit. Emerson is delighted. "Come," writes Emerson. "Bring your scroll in your hand. Come to Boston and Concord, and I will go to Niagara with you. I have not been there. I think I will go."

But ill health disturbed Sterling's plans. He writes Emerson in June that he has just returned from Naples; that he cannot work in a satisfactory manner. In 1843 Sterling passes in review some of the literary celebrities of his time.

"Carlyle is our one Man, and he seems to feel his functions, not to build up and enjoy along with his Age, as even a Homer, a Herodotus, could, but to mourn, denounce, and tear in pieces. I find nothing so hard as to discover what effect he really produces. Probably the greater part of his readers find in him only the same sort of 'mock turtle' nutriment as in Macaulay. Our mechanical civilization, with us as with you, of course, goes on fast enough. The Time spins daily more and bigger teetotums with increasing speed and louder hum, and keeps on asking if they be not really celestial orbs, and that the music of the spheres. * * * Of the last age, one respectable relic you will see is just removed forever. Southey is dead, with the applause of all good men, but with hardly much deeper feeling from any, strange proof enough of the want of poems in our language, that he should ever have been held a writer of such."

The correspondence continues, and Emerson tells Sterling of Margaret Fuller, "our genius and Muse here," and the delight she takes in his (Sterling's) play. This letter of October, 1843, Emerson says, will be carried by "Mr. James, a man who adds to many merits the quality of being a good friend of both you and me." Emerson, too, gives Mr. Henry James a letter of introduction, and he calls James "a man of ingenious and liberal spirit, and a chief consolation to me." Of Tennyson and Carlyle in 1844 Sterling writes:

"Tennyson * * * does little, and they say will hardly wake out of tobacco smoke into any sufficient activity. Carlyle, our far greater Tacitus, in truth hates all poetry, except for that element in it which is not poetic at all, and aims at giving a poetic completeness to historic fact. He is the greatest of moralists and politicians, a gigantic anti-poet."

In June, 1844, Sterling was slowly dying, and tells Emerson that his end must be near. He writes:

"There seems a melancholy possibility that I may have to drag on a year or two of helplessness, cut off from all society and incapable of any exertion. It is a case of submission, but hardly for thankfulness. The beginning of the illness was a violent and extensive bleeding from the lungs, of which however, I have had [illegible] repetitions. It was strange to see the rich crimson blood pouring from one's own mouth while hardly feeling any pain, expecting to be dead in five minutes, and noticing the pattern of the rose paper and of the doctor's waistcoat as composedly as if the whole had been a dream * * * on both sides of Eternity, (the out and in.) Your affectionate, JOHN STERLING."

Emerson writes once more, and concludes:

"God send my dear Brother the perfect mind of truth and heart of love, however the event is to fall. Thousands of hearts have owed to you the finest mystic influences. I must and will believe in happy reactions which will render to you the most soothing music unawares. * * * If you have strength, write me, if only your name. But I shall continue to hope to see your face, and so I love you and thank you dear Friend."

The last word came from Sterling in August, 1844. The conclusion of this letter is singularly touching:

"You and I will never meet in this world. Among my friends you are an Unseen One, but not the less valued. Heaven help you to realize all your aspirations. They will be a blessing to many as well as yourself. My struggle, I trust, is nigh over. At present it is a painful one. But I fear nothing, and hope much."

In September Carlyle wrote Emerson that their friend was dead.

Irving and the Siddons Memorial.

The statue erected on Paddington Green, in London, to the memory of Mrs. Siddons, the famous tragedienne, was unveiled by Sir Henry Irving a few weeks since. The statue is within a hundred yards of the grave of the actress, has been hewn out of a solid block of marble, and stands upon a pedestal of Portland stone. The design was selected by Lord Leighton, and represents Mrs. Siddons as the Muse of Tragedy, with the mask at her feet and a dagger in her hand. It is said to be a very striking piece of statuary, though opinion is divided as to the fidelity of the likeness.

Mr. Irving said:

"It is a great pride to me to unveil this statue, and to congratulate the inhabitants of Paddington on the possession of so admirable a memorial of a famous Englishwoman. London is rich in statues, chiefly of people whom nature did not expressly design to be immortalized in that particular way. [Laughter.] Few men or women look well in marble or bronze, but to-day you see one of the ideal models of the sculptor's art, a great actress, whose personal majesty is eloquent even in the silence of stone. It was said of Sarah Siddons by Hazlitt that 'She was not less than a goddess or a prophetess, inspired by the gods. Power was seated on her brow, passion radiated from her breast as from a shrine; she was tragedy personified.' I think you can catch the spirit of that panegyric from this impressive figure, so admirably designed and executed by M. Chavalliaud, as it is set up in your midst to-day. By the acclamation of her contemporaries, Mrs. Siddons was hailed as the incarnation of

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The Forum

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the sublime in the expression of dramatic passion.

"I have lately read that this idea of the sublime is a mere superstition belonging to a world of art and emotion which has definitely passed away. This, I need hardly say, was an expression of opinion from a very enthusiastic admirer of the eccentric Mr. Ibsen. This ideal will pass away when the creations of Shakespeare become obsolete, when the highest poetry ceases to influence the soul of mankind, conditions which make the fulfillment of such a prophecy unspeakably remote. Methods of execution in art may vary from age to age; but in this monument you have a standard of conception which has made the name of Sarah Siddons imperishable. To some characters in Shakespeare, such as Lady Macbeth and Volumnia, she gave a tradition which has never been effaced. Moreover, in honoring her memory you are paying a lasting tribute to a quality which is the perpetual stimulus to ambition in every walk of life. To every young man or young woman who looks upon this statue I would say: 'This is not only the image of a great actress, it is the image of indomitable energy and perseverance.'

"When Mrs. Siddons came to London first she was a conspicuous failure. She went back to the hard school of the provincial theatre and matured her powers by unflagging industry. This is no memorial of casual or irresponsible genius, but a triumphant witness to the merits of those comrades in arms of all true endeavor—application and a stout heart. Another noteworthy point in this monument is that it is the first statue of a player which has been erected in London. I am not suggesting this as a precedent [laughter] for the further embellishment of advantageous sites; but in itself it is a considerable portent. There are statues of Shakespeare, and the dramatic profession does not forget that Shakespeare was an actor, and that but for his connection with the stage it is improbable that he would have enriched our dramatic literature. However, if it is for Shakespeare the poet that we have raised trophies for triumphant show—and we have before us to-day a striking proof of that splendid public spirit which has sacrificed an ancient social prejudice in homage to a great actress, [applause] which needs no better evidence than the generous gift of the site by the Vestry of Paddington, together with their handsome provision of the base of the statue—this is a monument of enlightened tolerance, which would have surprised most people in Sarah Siddons's lifetime. It shows, moreover, that the work and influence of the actor are not quite ephemeral. Mrs. Siddons died a very few years before our gracious sovereign came to the throne, and among the evidences of that spread of ideas which has distinguished her Majesty's long and glorious reign, I think we may claim this permanent recognition of the genius of a woman who shed lustre upon her generation and stood pre-eminent among the race of our great English actors."

The statue was then unveiled amid cheers and a fanfare of trumpets. A wreath of bays was placed upon the statue, the base of which was inclosed in bright flowers. The public, of whom large numbers surrounded the railings of the green, were then admitted to inspect the memorial.

Books and Authors.

In the Contemporary there will be found under the signature of "Germanicus" a bitter attack on Wilhelm II. In the United States this phrase relating to the Kaiser is often heard: "God knows everything, but the Emperor William knows everything better." This saying has been disseminated by the Germans in the United States: "A march past, so it is represented, is the Emperor's ideal of bliss," and so the witty Berliners say that their ruler is suffering from "defilirium tremens." "Notwithstanding Sadowa and Sedan, notwithstanding the superior chemical industry and their Röntgen rays, the Germans as a political body are a hundred years behind the English or the French nation." Finally, writes "Germanicus," "his efforts to put back the clock of Germany to the time of the dark ages can end but in ruin to the crown and the country."

A manuscript of Lord Crawford's is a finely illuminated Pussover Haggada of the fourteenth century. The manuscript is to be photographically reproduced.

With its July number, the Book Buyer has risen to the distinction of having fourteen volumes to its account. Before the recent enlargement, a volume of this magazine embraced twelve numbers, or a year's output. The fourteenth volume, however, represents six numbers, instead of twelve. This is due to the fact of the enlargement, the Book Buyer being now twice its former size. Along with this enlargement has occurred improvement in many directions—better paper, larger type, many more illustrations, greater variety of matter, a much larger number of signed contributions, and a general level distinctly higher and more attractive.

The manuscripts of the Duke of Portland, preserved at Welbeck Abbey, which are understood to be of great literary, historical, and biographical importance as relating to the intimate relations that existed for many years between Sir Edward Harley, father of the Speaker of the House of Commons of that name, and Daniel Defoe, author of "Robinson Crusoe," have recently been published in London. The correspondence "places beyond further doubt the question that Defoe held some kind of employment as a Government agent about the time of the negotiations for the union with Scotland." Other letters of interest relate to Harley and Sir Jonathan Trelawney, who, in the year 1704 was Bishop of Exeter, and Capt. John Ogilvie, for many years a spy in Harley's employ.

Inasmuch as the list of names to be included in the "Dictionary of National Biography" is now complete, it is announced that the event will be celebrated in London this month by a dinner given by Mr. George Smith to the contributors. Volume LI., (Scoffin-Sheares,) to be published on June 26, contains the longest article which has yet appeared in the dictionary—that on Shakespeare. The editor of the dictionary, Mr. Sidney Lee, is the author of the memoir.

It is announced that Guy Boothby's new novel, "The Fascination of the King," is founded on fact, the basis being the remarkable career of Marie David de Mayréna, who, in 1887 or 1888, went to the country of Sédangs, part of the Hinterland of Annam, and after a series of adventures proclaimed himself King, and was for a time acknowledged by the French.

Mr. G. E. Weare's "Cabotian Voyages of 1497 and 1498," with numerous maps and illustrations, is published by John Macqueen of London. All the relative claims of John and Sebastian Cabot to the discovery of America are carefully considered. With Mr. Harrisse, Sebastian's claim is not allowed. The Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, it is believed, will take charge of Mr. Weare's work.

"The End of the Beginning," a romance of New England, published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. of Boston, is attracting much curiosity.

A run on a bank is nothing when compared with a rush for a book. It took precisely thirty-six hours for every copy of "Equality," written by Mr. Edward Bellamy, to be cleared off of the shelves of the Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. of New York. The first edition, you might say, was instantly swallowed up. It cannot be supposed that it was not expected, and so a large first edition had been printed. For the last ten days all the remarkable mechanical facilities the Messrs. Appleton possess have been taxed to their utmost to keep abreast of the demand.

This Fall J. C. Yorston & Co. of Philadelphia will publish a new and very much enlarged work on whist. Mr. William M. Butler, as editor of that most successful treatise, "Whist in a Nutshell," has undertaken this new task, and it will be called "The Whist Reference Book: A Cyclopedia, Dictionary, and Digest of the Game." This work will be fully illustrated, with the portraits of the great professors of the noble game. For its completion the work only awaits the coming meeting of the American Whist League. As soon as the new rules and regulations are adopted, they will be incorporated in Mr. Butler's volume.

Charles Epry's latest book is called "Fantoches!" The Parisian world is described as made up of mechanical toys, whose strings, according to The Parisian, are jerked by invisible hands. The moral of this book, according to our authority, is "A man has only the wife he deserves."

Outdoors is a new monthly, and the title suggests its aim. This magazine is devoted to the interests of the sportsman, naturalist, and traveler. The start it makes is an excellent one, the contents of the initial number being both varied and interesting. The illustrations are very good, and the cover is made in the best possible taste. It is pleasant to learn in Outdoors that Mr. Isaac McLellan, the author of "Haunts of Wild Game," now in his ninety-first year, still enjoys outdoor sports with gun and rod.

The Parisian, now in its second volume, is a decided success and occupies an entirely new field. It is a publication which keeps abreast with current French literature and treats of art, criticism, biography, history, and fiction. In the July number there may be found "The Paris Salon," Alphonse Daudet's "Arlatan Treasure," "Expiation," (Letters of Women,) by Marcel Prevost. "The Romance of a Queen," "A Duel à l'Americain," and "The Bank of France." The translations are all well done, and in addition The Parisian is profusely illustrated.

An autobiography of that remarkable man, Crispi, will be certain to attract universal attention. The work is autobiographical, and the title Signor Crispi has given it is, "Seventy Years of Italian Life." Crispi is now seventy-eight years old, and so his reminiscences must go back to his earliest childhood.

Mr. Heineman is the London publisher of Mr. Bellamy's "Equality," and the rush for it in England is as great as in the United States.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. of Boston have now ready the first volume of William Laird Clowes's "History of the Royal Navy, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day." Mr. Clowes has been assisted in the compilation of this work by Capt. Mahan, Sir Clements Markham, Mr. H. W. Wilson, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, and Mr. E. Fraser. The book will be splendidly illustrated. There will be five volumes in all, the first now appearing; the other four will be issued at intervals of about six months.

The terrible fate which there is good reason to suppose Baron Dahnis and his followers have met with in the Congo Free State, the whole party, it is believed, having been massacred, brings to mind Capt. Hinde's "Fall of the Congo Arabs." In this volume, published a few weeks ago by Thomas Whittaker, the contests with the Arabs and slave traders of the Congo Basin were described.

Fine specimens of the glyptic art are rare. At a recent sale in London a very fine Greek gold ring, circa B. C. 342-326, engraved in intaglio, with standing figure of Dione wearing stephanos, with sceptre in left hand and peplum in right, brought £245.

Cuba's Condition.*

This little volume is made up of letters written by Mr. Bonsal to American newspapers while acting as a war correspondent in Cuba last year, and of his article in the May number of The Review of Reviews, together with an introduction and one or two added chapters. The cause of Cuban independence has found a strong advocate in Mr. Bonsal, some of whose articles and expressions have greatly roused the ire of the small body of pro-Spanish Americans. Mr. Bonsal writes after a personal and careful study of the unfortunate conditions prevailing in Cuba to-day, which has perhaps naturally worked upon his sympathies and feelings to such an extent that he has become an enthusiastic partisan of the insurgent cause. He dedicates his book as follows:

"To the starving and plague-stricken thousands in Cuba, who besought me while I was with them in piteous accents to go and tell my people the story of their unimaginable woe, and who prayed in my presence to Our Lady of Pity that I might be imbued with the strength to accomplish the task which their entreaties, as well as my appreciation of my duty, imposed, I dedicate this inadequate, but heartfelt description of their situation."

"I am conscious that the task has proved beyond my powers. A Defoe could have aroused the world to humane intervention with the story of the plague that is upon them; a Manzoni could have moved humanity to tears, and, better, to effective aid and succor, with a picture of that death cart which knows no Passover, of that Juggernaut which is moving incessantly from door to door throughout the length and breadth of the once beautiful island, and with the sound of that voice which is crying without ceasing, 'Bring out your dead!'

"I have failed in the mission with which you charged me; my words, my prayers for intercession, have excited but the coldest of sympathy and very little of that charity which is love. But nevertheless I beg you to believe that, though I have failed in your mission, I have been true to the trust you placed in me and to the promise I gave you. With the words of terror my ears have heard and the scenes of horror through which I have passed and in which you are living acting as a spell upon me, I have climbed the steep steps that lead to the seats of the mighty, and I have spoken in places where my voice sounded strange, where my presence was unfamiliar and my words unheeded. And so I beg of you to believe, as I do, that upon this errand of mercy, though I have failed, I have done what I could."

Mr. Bonsal, it is to be hoped, is rather prematurely discouraged as to the result of his efforts and those of others who with him have personally studied the condition of Cuba, to convince the American people and Government that something must be done in the name of humanity at least to mitigate the sufferings of Cuba to-day. The delay is discouraging to all humanitarians, no doubt, but action in some form by the American Government or people cannot be much longer deferred. Mr. Bonsal's narrative is strongly, almost dramatically, written, and after reading it one rubs one's eyes with the uncomfortable sensation that one has been reading a tale of the dark ages. His estimate of the present political and military situation in Cuba, while undoubtedly filled with strong prejudice against Spain, from other evidence that we have, cannot be other than true in the main. His story of the war as waged upon the non-combatants is so thrilling and so moving that it would draw tears from a modern Nero. The author pays a high tribute to the bravery of the insurgents and makes us recall ex-Consul Steele's statement to the same effect in his "Cuban Sketches" regarding the rebellion of 1878, in which he says: "There have been brave and heroic deaths for Cuba Libre—deaths that in any other clime or suffered for any other cause would have lit a candle that shall never be put out." With the main facts of the Cuban revolution the American public is already familiar, but this summing up of Mr. Bonsal's can be safely commended to the reader—a summing up that seems to confirm the statement recently made by Mr. Akers, the able Cuban war correspondent of The London Times to the American people: "Your Armenia is at your doors."

*THE REAL CONDITION OF CUBA TO-DAY. By Stephen Bonsal. Paper. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Verdi at Eighty-three.

From Leslie's Weekly.

Verdi, the musical grand old man of Italy, is evidently of opinion that a man in his eighties is in the golden prime of life. Two or three years ago he gave to the world his delightful opera of "Falstaff," just to show how copiously the fount of inspiration may flow in the soul of an octogenarian. At Genoa he rides the bicycle. His real delight, however, is in pastoral life at his country place, like the poet Horace on his Sabine farm. Verdi's farm is in the neighborhood of Piacenza. On his recent birthday—his eighty-third—the patriarchal composer was seen at 5 o'clock in the morning at the weekly market in town, whither he had brought some sheep to sell. He also wished to buy a cow and some vegetables, and so spent the entire day among the agriculturists and traders of the market place. It was like a chorus scene in one of his own operas. At 6 o'clock in the evening he invited his bucolic friends to the inn and treated them to a rousing supper, at which vino rosso flowed liberally, and the company roared out the Italian equivalent of "For he's a jolly good fellow!"

What "The Arabian Nights" Brought.

From "The Romance of Isabel Lady Burton."

"The production of this book may be described as a joint affair, for though the lion's share of the work of translating, writing, and correcting proofs devolved upon Burton alone, the financial part of the work fell upon his wife, and that it was a big thing no one who has had any experience of writing or publishing would deny. There were several editions in the field, but they were all abridged or 'Bowdlerized' ones, adapted more or less for 'family and domestic reading.' Burton's object in bringing out this great work was not only to produce a literal translation, but to reproduce it faithfully in the Arabian manner. He preserved throughout the orientation of the verses and figures of speech, instead of Anglicising them. It is this, combined with his profound Oriental scholarship, his fine old-world style, and the richness, variety, and quaintness of his vocabulary, which has given to his original edition its unique value.

"At the beginning a publisher had offered Burton £500 for the book, but Isabel said, 'No, let me do it.' It was seventeen months' hard work, and during that time they had to find the means for printing and binding, and circulating the volumes as they came out. The Burtons were their own printers and their own publishers, and they made, between September, 1885, and November, 1888, 16,000 guineas, 6,000 of which went toward the expenses of publishing, and 10,000 guineas into their own pockets. Isabel writes, 'It came just in time to give my husband the comforts and luxuries and freedom which gilded the last five years of his life. When he died, there were four florins left, which I put into the poor box.'"

Putting a Stamp Upside Down.

From Notes and Queries.

Folk in general are not nowadays so careful as they were years ago in the matter of affixing postage stamps to letters and receipt stamps upon bills, and many never note whether the stamps are the right way up or upside down. It was very different, however, before the rush and roar of this half of the century began, for it was next door to a crime, in the eyes of many, to affix a stamp with the Queen's head the wrong way up. Many were not only under the impression that her Majesty would "feel offended," but that if she took the matter up personally, or told officials to act, punishment could follow. There are still, however, many people who look with horror upon a postage stamp upside down.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A History of Our Own Times. By Justin McCarthy, M. P. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

The Outlines of Literature, English and American. By Truman J. Backus. 12mo. New York: Sheldon & Co. $1.25.

A History of the United States of America. By Horace E. Scudder. 12mo. New York: Sheldon & Co. $1.

Nippur; or, Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Volume I. $2.50.

Johnsonian Miscellanies Arranged and Edited. By George Birkbeck Hill. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The Dungeons of Old Paris. By Tighe Hopkins. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

Bertrand du Guesclin, Constable of France. His Life and Times. By Enoch Vine Stoddard. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

Brichanteau-Actor. Translated from the French of Jules Claretie. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

FICTION.

The Martian. By George du Maurier. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

When Desire Cometh. By G. Embe. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper, 50 cents.

Saints, Sinners, and Queer People. By Marie Edith Beynon. 12mo. New York: Authors' Publishing Company.

A Princess and a Woman. By Robert McDonald. 12mo. New York: Frank A. Munsey.

"Odd Folks." By Ople Read. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Montresor. By Loota. 18mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

John King, Manager. By Edmond Nolcini and Grant Emmons. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper, 50 cents.

In Buff and Blue. By George Brydges Rodney. 16mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

"Hell fer Sartain" and Other Stories. By John Fox, Jr. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

The Honor of a Princess. By F. Kimball Scribner. 18mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Georgia Scenes. By a Native Georgian. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Voice in the Wilderness. By Algernon Sidney Crapsey. 8vo. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.00.

Walks and Rides in the Country Round About Boston. By Edwin M. Bacon. 16mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Shall We Continue in Sin? By Arthur T. Pierson. 12mo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company.

The Real Condition of Cuba To-day. By Stephen Bonsal. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. Paper, 60 cents.

The Prophetical Books of the Old Testament. By John B. Gough Pidge. 16mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 50 cents.

A Laboratory Course in Wood Turning. By Michael Joseph Golden. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.